

·PLANS·ELEVATIONS·AND·SECTIONS· ·OF·BVILDINGS·

·EXECVTED · IN · THE · COVNTIES · OF ·

- ·NORFOLK ·
- · S V F F O L K ·
- · YORKSHIRE.
- · STAFFORDSHIRE ·
 - · WARWICKSHIRE:
 - · H E R T F O R D S H I R E ·

· ET·CAETERA·

· BY · IOHN · SOANE · ARCHITECT ·

· M·EMBER · OF · THE · ROYAL · ACADEMIES ·

· OF · PARMA · AND · FLORENCE ·

· LONDON · MDCCLXXXVIII ·

 $\begin{array}{l} \bullet \text{PVBLISHED} \bullet \text{BY} \bullet \text{MESS}^{\text{RS.}} \bullet \text{TAYLOR} \bullet \text{AT} \cdot \text{THE} \cdot \text{ARCHITECTVRAL} \cdot \text{LIBRARY} \cdot \\ \bullet \cdot \text{HOLBORN} \cdot \end{array}$

To the K I N G.

ENABLED by Your Majesty's Munificence to finish my Studies in Italy, and slattered with your Permission for this Dedication, I am induced to hope that the small Tribute of a grateful Heart, will not be unsavorably received; and that your Protection will be extended to a Work, which owes its Origin to your Patronage.

To Your Majesty's Liberality the Arts are greatly indebted, encouraged by you, they have succeeded, and that they may long enjoy your Countenance and Support, is the unseigned Wish of,

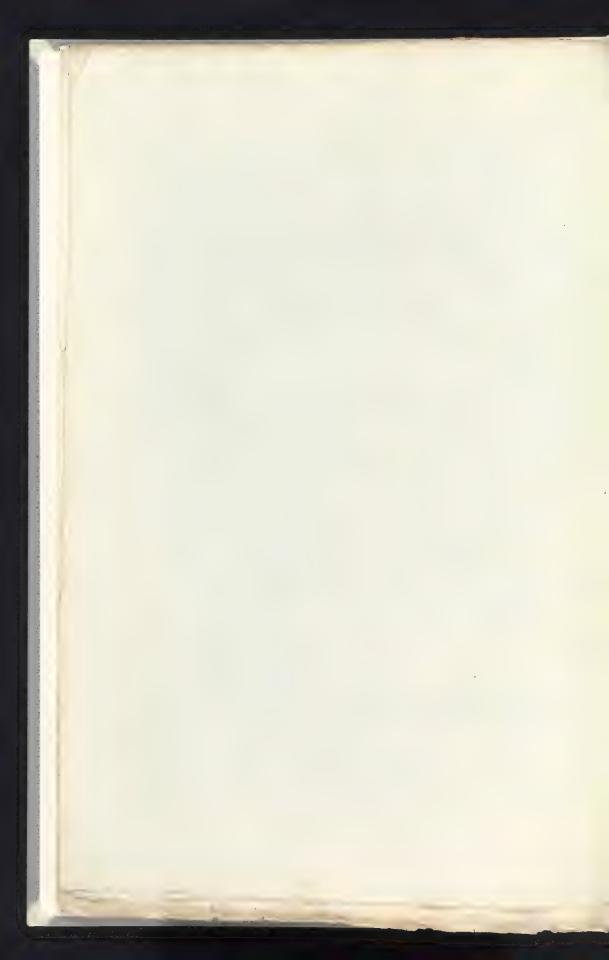
Your Majesty's,

most dutiful, and

most faithful Subject,

JOHN SOANE

Welbeck-Street, September, 1788.



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INTRODUCTION.

 $\mathbf{1}_{T}$ will be needless to apologize for the following observations, since custom has so fully established the propriety of an introductory address from all who present their labours to the public.

ARCHITECTURE, the fubject of the prefent work, no lefs delightful in itself, than calculated to increase the comforts and conveniencies of mankind, was anciently held in the highest estimation. Not only its patrons, but its professors, were in the first class of men; and every wise and great prince has always had recourse to architecture to perpetuate his name. In ancient times it was great and meritorious to raise the temple, the portico, and other public edifice. How great the advantage and glory that accrued to the Roman name and empire from their buildings, the amphitheatres, triumphal arches, baths, aqueducts and other remains of ancient magnificence abundantly testify. The monuments and trophies that were raised at the public expence to perpetuate the memory of great atchievements, at the same time that they immortalized the same of individuals, were lasting proofs of the justice and liberality of the people; they stimulated others to engage in the service of their country, to exert themselves in honourable actions, and strongly induce us to believe many things recorded by their historians, which might otherwise have been deemed incredible.

QUANTA autorità habbia arrecato lo edificare allo imperio et nome Romano, non accrefcerò io con il mio dire, più che quella che noi per i fepolchri & per le reliquie dell' antica magnificentia, fparfe per tutto, veggiamo haverne data cagione che fi prefti fede, a molte cofe dette dalli hiftoriografi, le quali forfe altrimente farebbono parute incredibili —— et chi è flato quello infra i grandıffimi & prudentiffimi

prudentifimi principi, chi tra le prime lor cure, è penseri di perpetuare il nome, et la posterita fua, non si sia servito della architettura?

L. B. ALBERTI il Proemio.

VITRUVIUS informs us, that it was the cuflom of the ancient artifls to commit their inventions and improvements to writing, and has left us a large lift of authors whose works the devouring hand of time, and the fury of barbarism have destroyed. With what heartfelt regret must every man of genius reflect on the loss of these numerous treatises, composed by men whose ambition was to elevate the science, and to inspire the rising artists with the same enthusiasm which they selt!

Majores cum fapienter, tum etiam utiliter inflituerunt per commentariorum relationes cogitata tradere posteris.

VITR. Lib. vii. Præf.

VITRUVIUS is the only ancient author on architecture now extant, and from him much may undoubtedly be collected. He is the father of architects, and writes with the zeal of a man anxious to raife his profession; he has enlarged on the qualifications necessary to form a great artist; has placed the art in the most honourable point of view; and rendered the professors respectable; he particularly inculcates the necessity of philosophy to enlarge the mind of the artist, to free him from arrogance, and to make him courteous, just and faithful; above all things he exhorts him to avoid avarice; as no work can succeed without fidelity and integrity; and not to be covetous, nor to have his mind intent on receiving gifts, but to support with prudence a... I propriety, his dignity and reputation.

PHILOSOPHIA vero perficit architectum animo magno, et uti non fit arrogans fed potius facilis, æquus et fidelis, fine avaritia, quod est maximum, nullum enim opus vere fine fide et cassitate fieri potest: ne sit cupidus, neque in muneribus accipiendis habeat animum occupatum, sed cum gravitate suam tueatur dignitatem bonam famam habendo.

VITR, Lib. i. Cap. 1.

SED forte nonnulli hac levia judicantes, putant eos effe tantum fapientes, qui pecunia funt copioli. Itaque plerique ad id propositum contendentes audacia adhibita cum divitiis etiam notitiam sunt consecuti.

VITR. Lib. vi. Præfatio.

Neque

NEQUE est mirandum quid ita pluribus sim ignotus. Cæteri architecti rogant et ambiunt, ut architectentur: mihi autem a præceptoribus est traditum, rogatum non rogantem oportere suscipere curam, quod ingenuus color movetur pudore, petendo rem suspiciosam, nam benesicium dantes, non accipientes, ambiuntur.

VITR. Lib. vi. Præfatio.

Majores primum a genere probatis opera tradebant architectis, deinde quærebant, fi honefte effent educati: ingenuo pudori, non audaciæ protervitatis committendum judicantes.

VITR. Lib. vi. Przefatio.

L. B. ALBERTI, who wrote expressly to rival Vitruvius, though he has failed in the attempt, has notwithflanding left many useful precepts. Faithful to the text and doctrine of Vitruvius, he has joined him with equal zeal, in defining what an architect should be: I will not, says he, rank the mechanic with the architect; but I shall call him an architect, who, from his earliest youth, by long and extensive study, has acquired abilities to design, and judgment to execute great and useful works, only to be effected by men of science.

Ió non ti potrò innanzi un legnajuolo che tu lo habbi ad aguagliare ad huomini nelle altre fcienzie effercitatifimi. Architettore chiamerò io colui il quale faprà con certa et maravigliofa ragione et regola, sì con la mente et con lo animo divifare, sì con la opera recare a fine tutte quelle cofe, &c.

Alberti il Proemio.

The Grecian artifits travelled into Egypt in order to enrich their minds with ufeful knowledge's and the Romans, in fucceeding ages, fought perfection in Greece, hoping to rival in the arts, those whom they had conquered by their arms; the modern artists, treading in the same path, wisit Italy to correct their tasse, and to enlarge their ideas. The great remains of antiquity exhibit many glorious examples of the sublimity of the arts, and the perfection of ancient sculpture and architecture; affording us some consolation for the loss of the many invaluable treatises of the ancients, mentioned by Vitruvius and others. But as every man was not an Apollodorus, a Dinocrates, or an Hermogenes, let us not therefore blindly and servicely copy the ancient buildings, but cautiously examine them, and if possible catch the spirit of them; by constant shudy, deep reflection, and unwearied diligence, we shall discover the causes of their various combinations

combinations and proportions, and shall trace the springs from whence we derive satisfaction in contemplating the venerable remains of ancient grandeur; we shall then look upon those wonderful and supendous works, with equal pleasure and improvement; we shall constantly discover new beauties; we shall perceive how different are the effects produced by the sight of the objects themselves, from the ideas raised on examining them in prints, drawings and models; we shall see how closely the ancient artists attended to the character, convenience and locality of their edifices; and that the same ornaments, and the same proportions that altonish and delight in some situations, fail of effect in others.

NEC tamen in omnibus (operibus) fymmetriæ ad omnes rationes et effectus poffunt respondere, sed oportet architectum animadvertere, quibus proportionibus necesse sit sequi fymmetriam, et quibus rationibus ad loci naturam aut magnitudinem opus debeat temperari.— Si qua alia intercurrunt, ex quibus necessitas cogit discedere ab symmetria, ne impediatur usus.— Hoc autem erit, si architectus crit usu peritus, præterea ingenio mobili solertiaque non suerit viduatus.

VITR. Lib. v. Cap. 7.

THE great mafters of the fifteenth and fixteenth centuries were indefatigable in their refearches into the monuments of antiquity, uniting in their fludies painting, fculpture and architecture; together with the most extensive knowledge of the various sciences depending on those arts. Their numerous works in Rome, and other parts of Italy, point out to us the happy effects of this union. Let us examine, therefore, the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Julio Romano, Palladio, Scamozzi, Vignola, and the other great restorers of architecture, and studiously observe, how cautiously they used the inestimable remains of antiquity. From their labours, and the study of the ancient buildings, we learn the necessity of long, extensive, and close application, and the impossibility that any man should arrive at a tolerable knowledge and perfection in architecture, without having been previously trained to the arts from his earliest infancy, and nursed, as it were, in the bosom of science.

Cum ergo tanta hæc difciplina fit condecorata et abundans eruditionibus variis ac pluribus, non puto posse juste repente se profiteri architectos, nisi qui ab ætate puerili his gradibus, disciplinarum scandendo scientia plurium literarum et artium nutriti, pervenerint ad summum templum architecturæ.

VITR. Lib. i. Cap. 1.

The ancient artifls, and the great reflorers of architecture attained the fummit of reputation, fame, and profit, by flow and gradual advances; but enterprifing and interested mechanics, more anxious to acquire wealth, than to secure same, have found shorter and easier roads to success, though not to science, and by following the precept of Martial,

Si duri puer ingenî videtur, Præconem facias, vel architectum.

MART. Lib. v. Epigr. 56.

have prodigiously encreased the number of architects, and surveyors. In the present times there is a fashion even in architecture; a fashion which renders learning and application needless, and teaches men boldly to attempt every thing; a fashion—that has brought forward men, whose works replete with foreign absurdities, future ages will view with wonder and associations of modern French and Italian houses worthy of his serious attention; but the absurdities daily intruded on us for French resinements, introduced without the least regard to difference of climate, and mode of living, are too gross to escape censure.

ARCHITECTURE is a coy mistress that can only be won by unwearied affiduities, and constant attention; but when the mind is wedded to it, the imagination is always filled with wonder and delight, and the possession of the constant of the trouble of pursuit; indeed so fascinating is the study of architecture that many men with fortune and talents have devoted their time to the attainment of a scientific knowledge of its principles, and few have the means without the inclination for building; many of the comforts of life are heightened by the conveniences of our mansions; we look with pleasure on each man's improvements, and seel real satisfaction at the sight of every well-contrived and ingenious design, where beauty, elegance and convenience unite.

In building it is of great confequence not to begin haltily, for the defects of a work are often feen and felt when the beauties are unnoticed and forgotten. The greatest exertion of judgment, experience and attention is requisite in composing designs; that we may not be led away with a vain desire of introducing novelty and paltry conceits at the expence of propriety and convenience. Variety in the compartitions, easy communications, and well-placed stair-cases, each part entire in itself, and all tending as rays to a center, are necessary to produce a convenient, elegant and harmonious whole, that may engage the attention, and secure the praise of the judicious; while halfy and impersect productions not only occasion continual alterations,

Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.

Hor. Epistolæ, Lib. i. E. 1.

but entail lasting disgrace on their authors.

Persons of no skill will often point out an excellence or defect in the form and deflination of a building, and in the arrangement of its parts, and may make observations worthy of attention; for the eye readily discovers whatever is convenient, elegant and graceful. Let him therefore who intends to build take the opinion of his friends, as well as of professional men; he may then reasonably hope, to have his doubts and difficulties removed, and to possess all the information that nature, genius, experience and judgment can suggest.

HAVING determined to build we must first attend to the fituation, next to the design of the edifice, and to the nature and quality of the materials, lastly, to a minute and particular description of the various works, with a correct investigation of the expense.

The fituation must be carefully attended to; good water and a dry fertile foil are indispensable requisites, which must not be overlooked or facrificed to beautiful scenery, or any other consideration whatever, as nothing can compensate for the want of these advantages.

THE drawings being completed, a plain model of the whole building should be made of a sufficient magnitude to shew the several parts of each floor, free from all colouring, which only deceives the eye, and diverts the attention from scrutinizing the component parts: the fituation, forms, and connections of the several apartments may then be distinctly viewed; and that a correct judgment may be formed of their proportions, examine rooms of similar dimensions, particularly noticing the situation of the doors, windows and chimneys.

Having

HAVING made the deligns as perfect as possible, and in every respect fully satisfactory, yet we ought not hastily to pull down the old mansion; or lay the foundations of the new one; but sake Pliny's advice on another occasion, and lay the whole entirely aside, until it ceases to be familiar to the mind.

Poteris et qua dixeris post oblivionem retractare, multa retinere, plura transire, alia interscribere, alia referibere.

PLIN. Lib. vii. E, 9.

If on re-examination, the whole still appears clear and satisfactory; full and particular descriptions of all the different works should be made with the utmost precision and accuracy, and the earth should be bored in various places, and wells sunk to ascertain the quality of the water, the nature of the soil, and the precautions necessary to be taken in the soundations.

Estimentials are next to be confidered, which if the works are entirely new, may be made with the utmost accuracy and certainty, whatever builders may urge to the contrary; when they are not so, it arises from the same person being the architect, the builder, and, as is sometimes the case, the contractor also; from ignorance, or the cruel maxim of holding out specious inducements to begin building; well knowing that every nerve will be strained to avoid the difference and inconvenience of leaving the work unfinished.

The business of the architect is to make the designs and estimates, to direct the works and to measure and value the different parts; he is the intermediate agent between the employers, whose honour and interest he is to study, and the mechanic, whose rights he is to defend. His situation implies great trust; he is responsible for the mistakes, negligences, and ignorances of those be employs; and above all, he is to take care that the workmen's bills do not exceed his own estimates. If these are the duties of an architect, with what propriety can his situation and that of the builder, or the contractor be united?

Vitrauvius is particularly copious on this head, and fpeaks the language of a man preferring honour and probity, to interest and gain; his words should be treasured up in the mind, and carefully adhered to by every man anxious to support the respect due to his profession.

Nobili

Nobili Græcorum et ampla civitate Ephefi lex vetufta dicitur a majoribus dura conditione, sed jure esse non iniquo constituta; nam architectus cum publicum opus curandum recipit, pollicetur quanto fumptu id futurum, tradita æstimatione, magistratui bona ejus obligantur, donec opus sit perfectum. Eo autem abfoluto, cum ad dictum impensa respondet, decretis et honoribus ornatur: item fi non amplius quam quarta in opere confumitur, ad æftimationem est adjicienda, et de publico præstatur, neque ulla pœna tenetur: cum vero amplius quam quarta in opere confumitur, ex ejus bonis ad perficiendum pecunia exigitur. Utinam Dii immortales feciffent, quod ea lex etiam populo Romano, non modo publicis, fed etiam privatis ædificiis effet constituta! namque non fine pœna graffarentur imperiti, fed qui fumma doctrinarum fubtilitate effent prudentes, fine dubitatione profiterentur architecturam, neque patres familiarum inducerentur ad infinitas fumptuum profusiones, et ut ex bonis ejicerentur: ipfique architecti, pœnæ timore coacti diligentius modum impenfarum ratiocinantes explicarent, uti patres familiarum ad id, quod præparavissent, seu paulo amplius adjicientes, ædificia expedirent. Nam qui quadringenta ad opus possunt parare, si adjiciant centum habendo spem perfectionis, delectationibus tenentur: qui autem adjectione dimidia, aut ampliore fumptu onerantur, amiffa spe, et impensa abjecta, fractis rebus et animis, desistere coguntur.

VITR. Lib. x. Præfatio.

ORNAMENTS are to be cautiously introduced; those ought only to be used that are simple, applicable and characteristic of their fituations: they must be designed with regularity and be perfectly distinct in their outlines; the Doric members must not be mixed with the Ionic, nor the Ionic with the Corinthian, but such ornaments only should be used, as tend to shew the destination of the edifice, as affist in determining its character, and for the choice of which the architect can affign fatisfactory reasons.

MULTA ornamenta sæpe in operibus architechi designant de quibus argumentis rationem, cur secerint, quærentibus reddere debent.

VITE. Lib. i. Cap. 1.

 T_{HE}

THE ancients with great propriety decorated their temples and altars with the fculls of victims, rams heads and other ornaments peculiar to their religious ceremonies; but when the fame ornaments are introduced in the decoration of English houses, they become puerile and disguilting.

After the authors and works already mentioned it would be as ufeless as presumptuous to enter into any detail relating to the elements and orders of architecture; the lovers of the arts will confult with pleasure and profit the parallel of the ancient architecture with the modern, written in French by Roland Freat and translated by Evelyn, a work of great learning and merit.

THE ingenuity of mankind has hitherto produced only three diffinft orders of architecture, and perhaps never will invent more, unless such attempts as are shewn in "A Proposition for a "New Order of Architecture" can be considered as increasing the number; yet the Gothic architecture being entirely distinct in all its parts from the Grecian orders gives us some reason to hope.

By Gothic architecture I do not mean those barbarous jumbles of undefined forms in modern imitations of Gothic architecture; but the light and elegant examples in many of our cathedrals, churches, and other public buildings, which are so well calculated to excite solemn, ferious and contemplative ideas, that it is almost impossible to enter such edifices without seeling the deepest awe and reverence. King's College Chapel at Cambridge, is a glorious example of the wonderful perfection of Gothic architecture; there is a boldness and mathematical knowledge peculiar to this edifice, which claims our earnest attention and admiration, which excites us to the pursuit of geometrical knowledge, and reminds us of the high opinion the ancients had of geometry.

Aristippus philosophus Socraticus, naufragio cum ejectus ad Rhodiensium litus animadvertisset geometrica schemata descripta, exclamavisse ad comites, ita dicitur, bene speremus, hominum enim vestigia video.

VITR. Lib. vi. Præfatio.

In this country are the most and best examples of Gothic architecture, in its various stages of rife, progress and decline; it is therefore to be hoped some ingenious artist will find a patron of sufficient taste and fortune to employ his talents and preserve from destruction, by accurate drawings and models, the mouldering remains of Gothic genius and grandeur.

I HAVE freely borrowed from the writings of Vitruvius, L. B. Alberti, Pliny the Conful and others, therein following the example of the former:

Ego vero (Cæfar) neque alienis indicibus mutatis, interpofito nomine meo id profero corpus, neque ullius cogitata vituperans, infitiui ex eo me approbare: fed omnibus fcriptoribus infinitas ago gratias, quod egregiis ingeniorum folertiis ex ævo collocatis, abundantes aliis alio genere copias præparaverunt, unde nos uti fontibus haurientes aquam, et ad propria propofita traducentes, fæcundiores et expeditiores habemus ad fcribendum facultates, talibufque confidentes autforibus, audemus infitiutiones novas comparare.

VITR. Lib. vii. Præfatio.

THE text of Vitruvius shews his modesty and candor, and at the same time furnishes a bright example of imitation for modern artisls, but this like many of his precepts has been entirely neglected, as a late publication too plainly evinces.

Vide Walpole's Anecdotes, Vol. iv. P. 243.

IDBAL defigns have been treated, by an ingenious author, with great contempt: certainly those that have been executed are more to be relied on, as they must have been better confidered and digested, for without practical knowledge theory is of little worth; the artist conversant in the practice of building, must have often met with difficulties after he had finade drawings of every part, and attentively confidered the whole design.

It is impossible to compose one design adapted to every situation, an eminence and a valley require a different stile of architecture; an edifice in an open country should consist of large and simple parts, while the peaceful valley, and silent stream admit of more delicacy and ornament. The difference in manner of living, and the different ideas of convenience, comfort

[11]

and elegance, render the attempt at forming one plan for every fituation full more impracticable.

In composing the following defigns I have been more anxious to produce utility in the plans than to display expensive architecture in the elevations; the leading objects were to unite convenience and comfort in the interior distributions, and simplicity and uniformity in the exterior; to collect together some defigns of houses and other buildings already executed, in which attention has been paid to the locality, to the different ideas of comfort and convenience, and to the still of living of the several possessions. If the public should judge as savourably of them as the individuals for whom they have been executed, I shall flatter mysfelf that my time has not been misapplied, nor my endeavours useless.

JOHN SOANE.

Welbeck-Street, Cavendifh-Square, September 10, 1788.



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P L A T E 44.

The Dairy at Hammels, Hertfordshire.

P L A T E 45.

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Museum designed for the Dilettanti Society, Hereford-Street, London.

·SHOTTISHAM·

·THE·SEAT·OF·ROBERT·FELLOWES·ESQ·
· NEAR·NORWICH·

This house forms half the letter H. and is fronted with white bricks of the best quality; the steps, window dressings, cornices, &c. are chiefly of Portland stone, and the capitals to the pulasters are of Coade's manufactory. The principal sloor is raised about two feet and an half.

· P L A T E · I ·

- THE - PLAN - OF - THE - PRINCIPAL - STORY - AS - EXECUTED - AND - THE - ENTRANCE - FRONT - AS - INTENDED -

By four fleps you afcend the veftibule, on the right of which is the eating-room, and on the left the withdrawing-room; a fmall cabinet communicates with the withdrawing-room and library; beyond the library is a juftice-room, &c.; the best stair-case is placed in the center of the house, and lighted with a large Venetian window; the common stair-case adjoins the offices.

a. Leads to the waiting-room.

b. Cabinet,

c. Lobby to water-closet, over which is another, with a communication from the great stair-case, d. Passage, &c.

· P L A T E · II ·

· THE · ENTRANCE · FRONT · AS · EXECVTED ·

· P L A T E · III ·

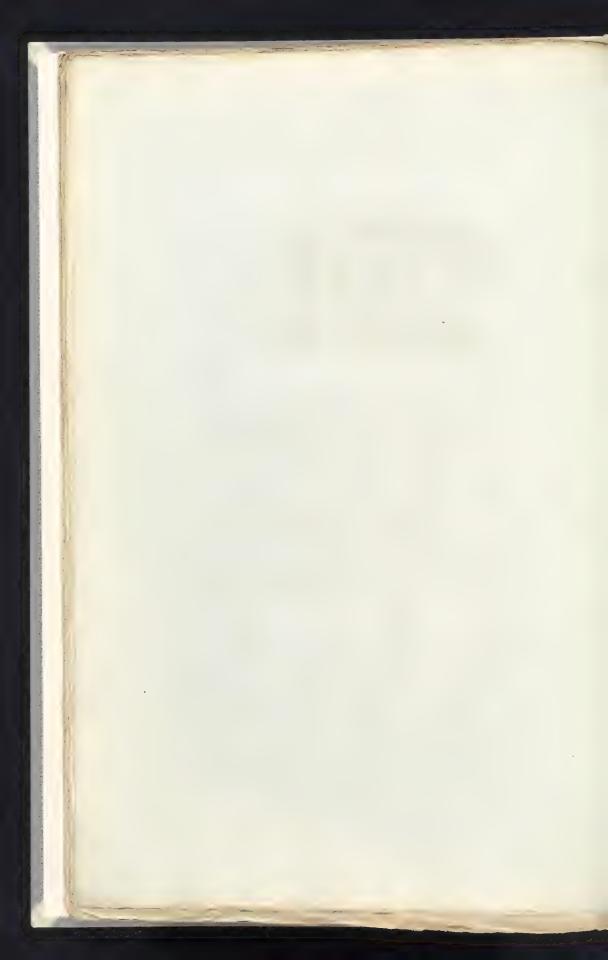
 $\cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot \texttt{PLAN} \cdot \texttt{OF} \cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot \texttt{PRINCIPAL} \cdot \texttt{STORY} \cdot \texttt{AND} \cdot \texttt{ELEVATION} \cdot \texttt{OF} \cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot \\ \cdot \texttt{ENTRANCE} \cdot \texttt{FRONT} \cdot \texttt{AS} \cdot \texttt{ORIGINALLY} \cdot \texttt{PROPOSED} \cdot \\$

THE plan of the manfion-house, in this defign also, forms half the letter H.

- a. Great stair-case.
- b. Common stair-cafe.
- c. c. Store-closets.
- d. Meal-room.
- e. e. Arcade and passage from the house to the offices and kitchen-court.
- f. Communication from the offices to the eating-room.
- g. Salting-bins, one placed above the other.

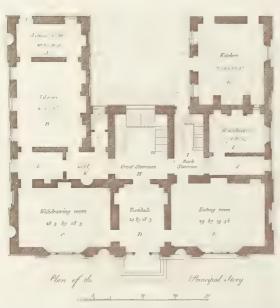
All the other rooms and communications are explained in the plate.

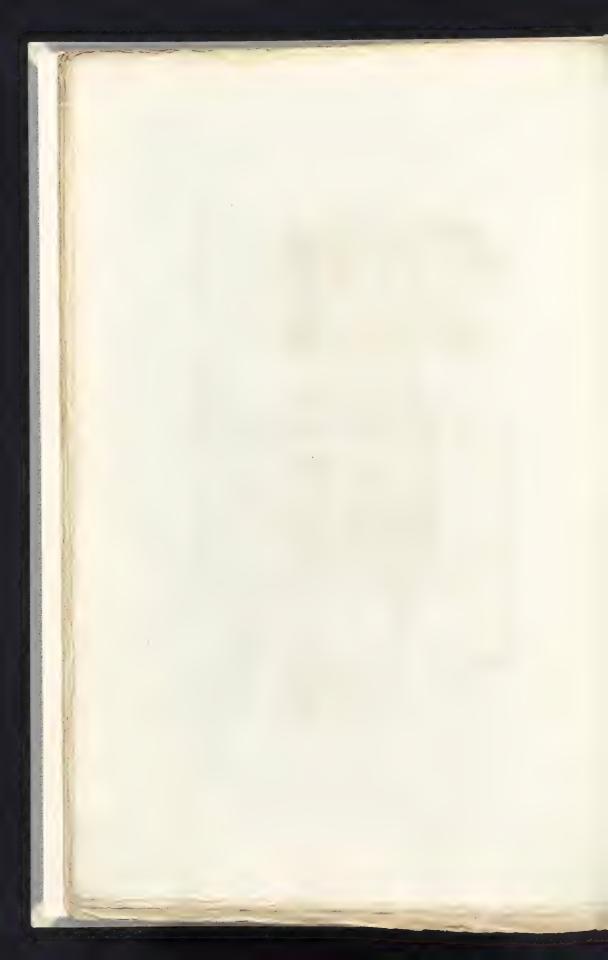
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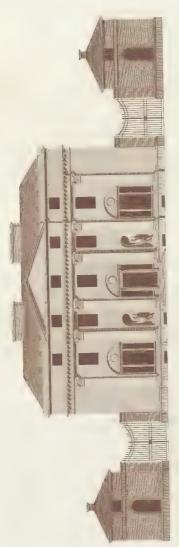
SHOTTISHAM, NORFOLK.







SHOTTISHAM.



interior front

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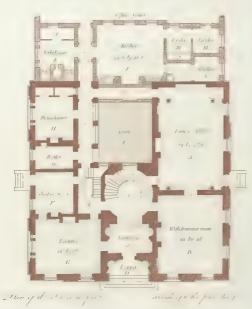
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SHOTTISHAM.



Comment pent is regently preposed



An of Notice to block to



· M A L V E R N · H A L L ·

'THE · SEAT · OF · HENRY · GRESWOLD · LEWIS · ESQ · NEAR · SOLYHVLL · WARWICKSHIRE ·

THE fituation of this house is in the middle of a park, commanding many very pleasant profpects; it is built with bricks, and intended to be sluccoed; the plinths, cornices, steps and portico are all of stone.

The dark teints shew the old building.

The light teints flew the improvements.

PLATE·IV·

'THE · PLAN · OF · THE · PRINCIPAL · STORY · WITH · THE · ALTERATIONS · $\cdot \text{AND} \cdot \text{IMPROVEMENTS} \cdot$

A CIRCULAR portico of the Ionic order leads to the veftibule, from whence a double flair-cafe is feen through three arches; on one fide of the hall are two drawing-rooms, a chamber, dreffing-room and flair-cafe; and on the other are two eating-rooms, and alfo a chamber, dreffing-room and flair-cafe; from this flair-cafe the dinner is ferved into either of the eating-rooms, and it also makes the communication from the offices, to the chamber and dreffing-room, as does the flair-cafe in the other wing, to its corresponding chamber and dreffing-room.

- a. Dreffing-room.
- b. Water-closet.
- c. Dreffing-room.

As the dimensions of the first drawing-room F. were thought sufficient, the great room E. intended for a drawing-room, is finished as a green-house.

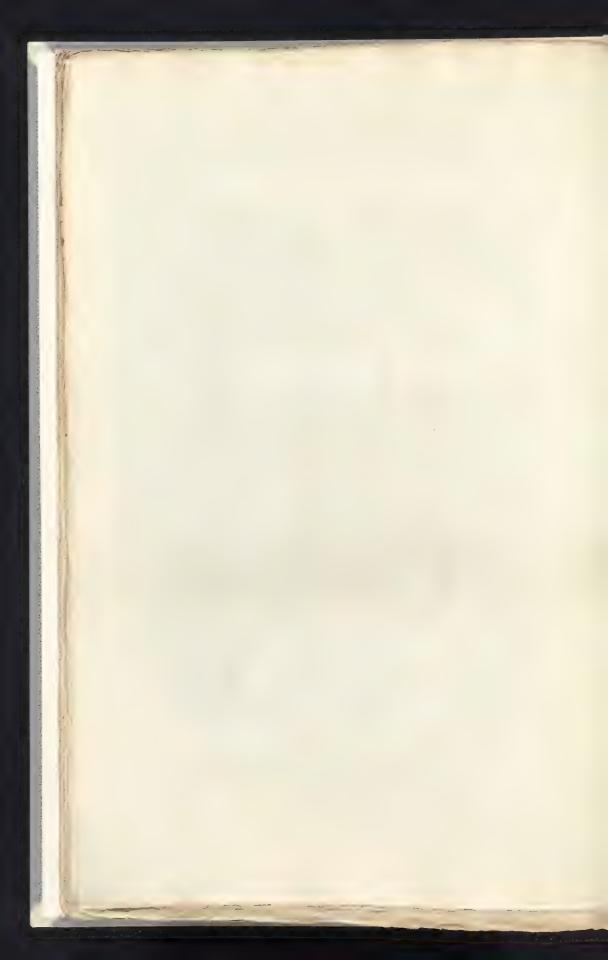
.P L A T E . V .

· THE · PLAN · OF · THE · BASEMENT · STORY ·

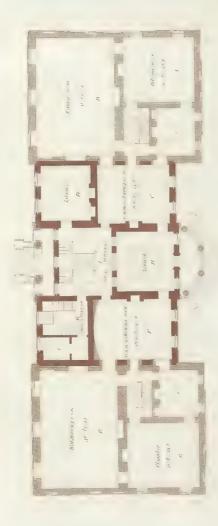
- A. A. Hot and cold baths and dreffing-rooms.
- B. Store-room for foap, candles, &c.
- C. C. Plate-closet and working-room.
- D. Butler's room, with a communication with the room C. by the fide of the chimney.
- a. Is for the fervants to drefs in.

PLATE VI

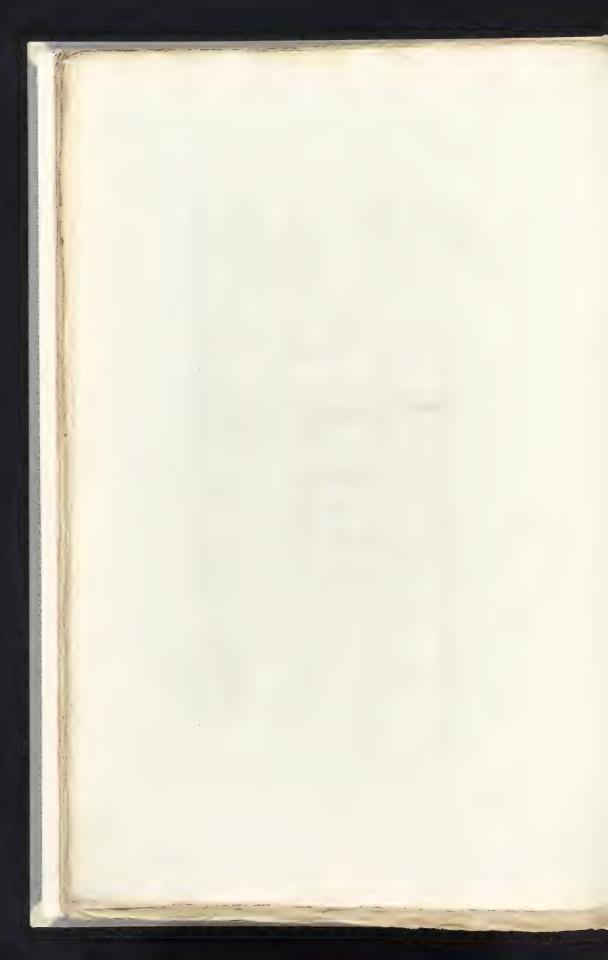
THE · PERSPECTIVE · VIEW · OF · THE · ALTERATIONS · AND · $\cdot \text{IMPROVEMENTS} \cdot$



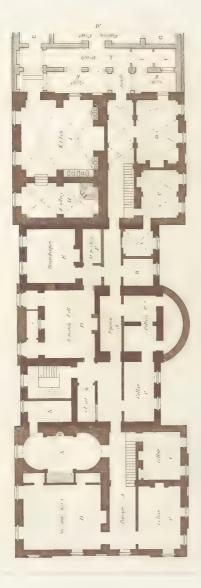
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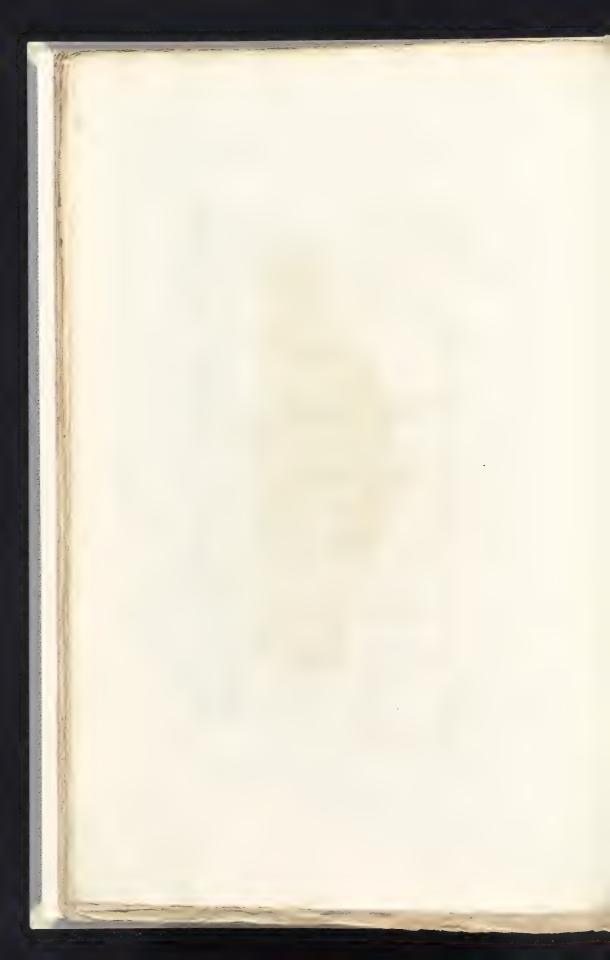


MALVERN HALL.



Plan of the them mere itery

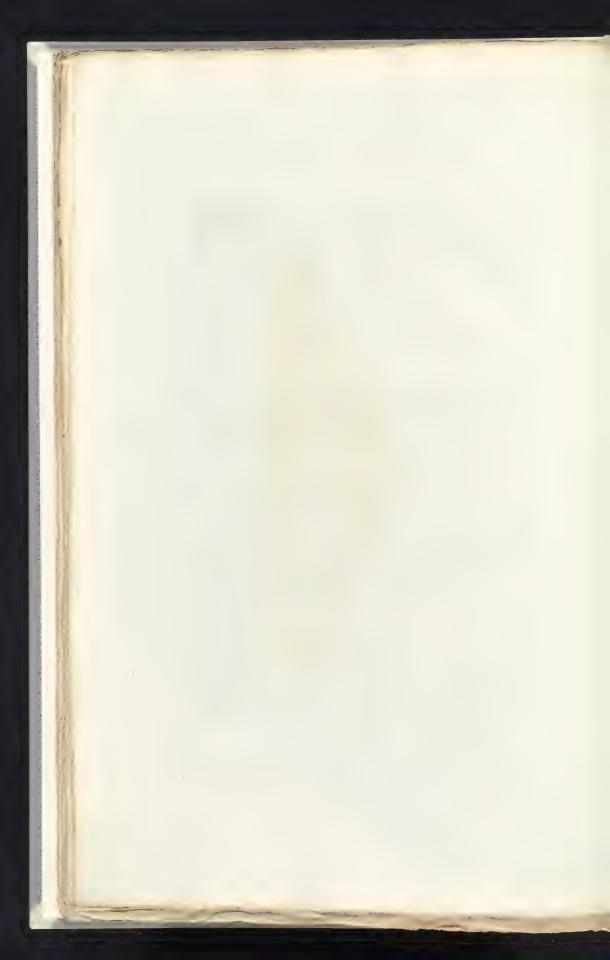
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MALYERN HALL



Tue of the General proof



· LETTON· HALL.

·THE · SEAT · OF · B · G · DILLING HAM · ESQ · NEAR · ·SHIPDAM·IN·NORFOLK·

The principal story of this house is elevated about four feet; the fronts are of white bricks, and the fteps, columns, cornices, and other decorations are of Portland stone.

· P L A T E · VII ·

· THE · PLAN · OF · THE · PRINCIPAL · STORY · AND · THE · ELEVATION · OF · · THE · ENTRANCE · FRONT ·

A PLIGHT of stone steps leads to the vestibule, on the right of which is a library, opening into the withdrawing-room, to which the eating-room adjoins; the breakfaft-room is in the entrance front on the left fide of the hall, and all the rooms have feparate communications; the best stair-case is placed in the center of the house, and is of Portland stone; and likewise the common stair-case.

a. Closet, arched and secured from fire for papers, records, &c.

b. A small room for the butler's use: the offices being on the basement story, this room was fatted up with presses, fink, &c.

·P L A T E · VIII ·

• THE • PLAN • OF • THE • BASEMENT • STORY • AND • THE • ENTRANCE • · FRONT · AS · INTENDED ·

Ir was proposed to arch the whole of this story, but the idea was changed after the foundations were laid, and the wine cellar only is arched.

a. b. c. d. Cellars.

e. Lobby leading to kitchen, housekeeper's room, &c.

f. Passage to servants hall.

g. Common sair-case. h. Room for cleaning shoes and knives, and for the servants to dress in.

The other rooms are particularifed in the plan.

T E · IX · · P L A

• THE • PLAN • OF • THE • CHAMBER • AND • ATTIC • STORIES •

THE chamber flory contains the lady's dreffing-room and four chambers, with dreffing-room, closets, &c.

Between the principal floor and the chamber flory is a mezzanine (under f. g.) containing a water-closet, housemaid's closet, a leaded fink and the water laid on.

THE attic flory contains the nurfery, four chambers, two dreffing-rooms, &c.

a. Common powdering-room.

b. c. e. Closets.

d. Sky-light over best stair-case.

E · X · T A · P L

 $\cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot \texttt{PLAN} \cdot \texttt{OF} \cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot \texttt{PRINCIPAL} \cdot \texttt{STORY} \cdot \texttt{AND} \cdot \texttt{ELEVATION} \cdot \texttt{OF} \cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot$ · ENTRANCE · FRONT · AS . PROPOSED ·

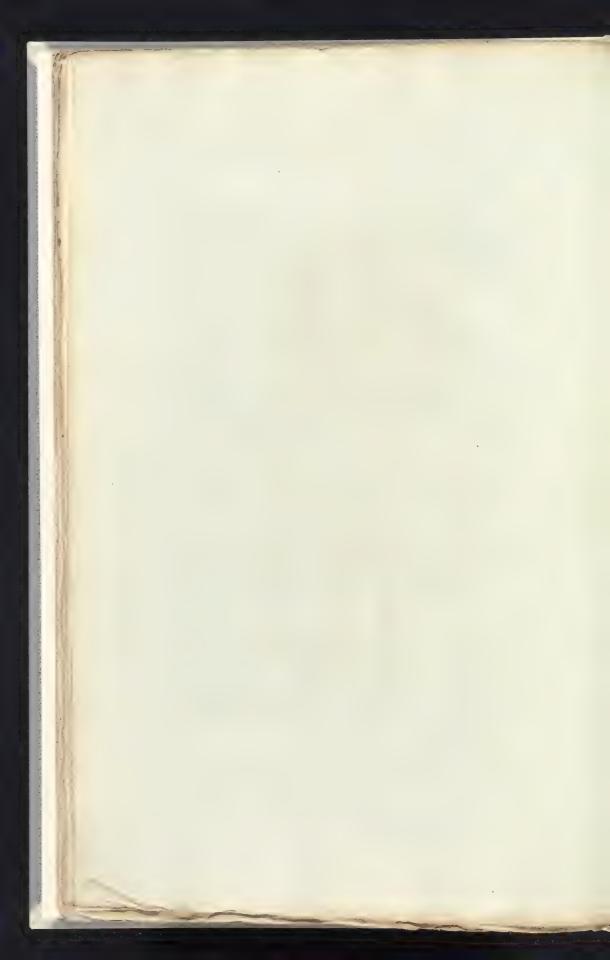
· P L A T E · XI ·

· THE · PLAN · AND · ELEVATIONS · OF · THE · STABLE · BUILDINGS · AS · · PROPOSED ·

The flables and coach-houles are built on a plan forming three fides of a quadrangle, one fide making part of the wall of the kitchen garden, and the dung is placed in a small inclosed court, immediately compart of the wall of the kitchen garden, and the dung is placed in a small inclosed court, immediately compared to the wall of the kitchen garden, and the dung is placed in a small inclosed court, immediately compared to the wall of municating with the garden.

a. Harnefs, faddle-rooms, &c.

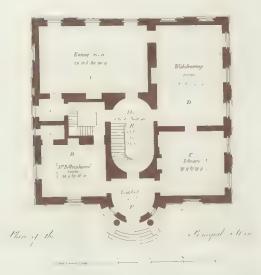
b. Coach-houses.



LETTON HALL, NORFOLK.



Entrance front



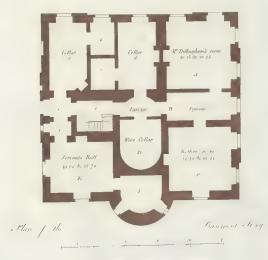
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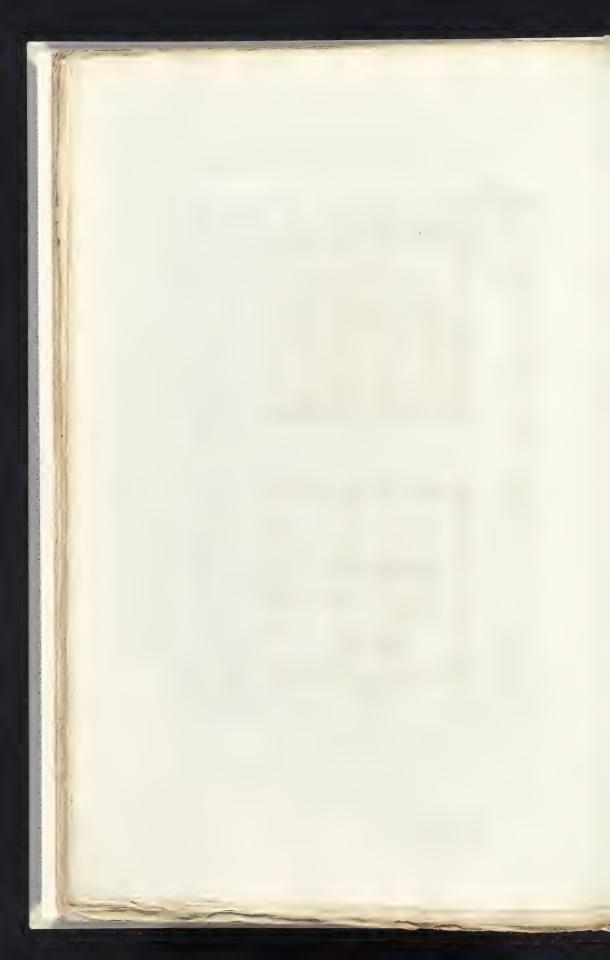
LETTON HALL.



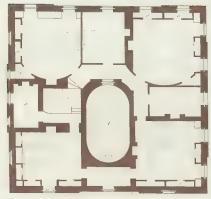
Entrance front, as intended



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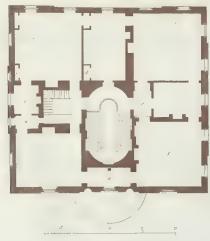


LETTON HALL



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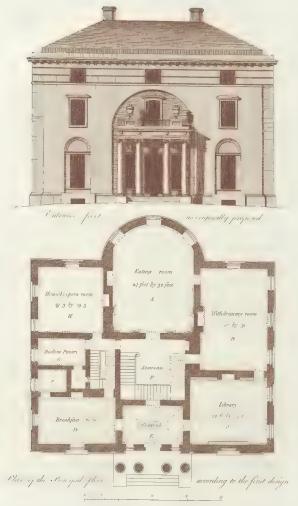
Plan of the Chamber Many



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LETTON HALL



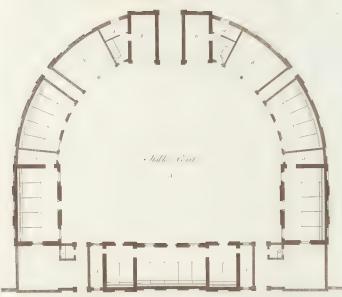
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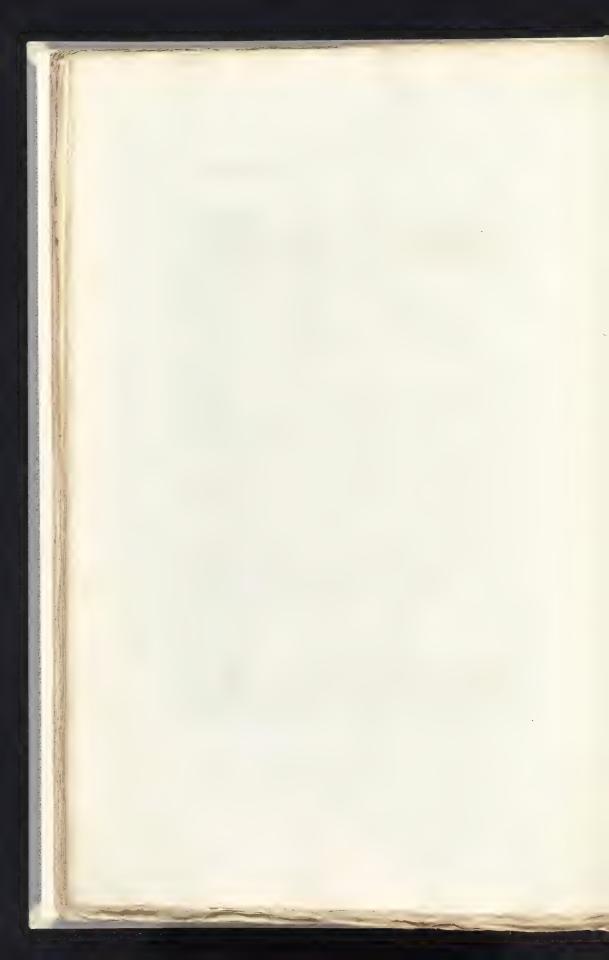
Stables at LETTON HALL.



Gunten frent



whiched Jan 1 1 th 27 8 a by I to J Taylor No 28 High Holbern Lond



· CHILLINGTON ·

· THE · SEAT · OF · THOMAS · GIFFARD · ESO · NEAR · · WOLVERHAMPTON · IN · STAFFORDSHIRE ·

The dark teints flow the old parts.

The light teints flow the improvements.

This boule is built with bricks, and intended to be fluccoed; the plintis, window-dreffings, cornices, balufitades, and the whole of the portion are of flone; the principal floor is elevated about two feet, and all the beforest flows is exched.

· P L A T E · XII ·

·THE · PLAN · OF · THE · PRINCIPAL · FLOOR · WITH · THE · ALTERATIONS · \cdot AND \cdot ADDITIONS \cdot

A PORTICO Of the Ionic order leads to the veftibule, which is decorated with columns and a vaulted ceiling; the veftibule communicates with the falson; on the right-hand of the entrance is the eating-room, and beyond it is the library; on the left of the entrance is the withdrawing-room, which communicates with the breakfalt-room; the great ftair-cafe is next the billiard-room, and beyond it is a chamber, dreffing-room and common flair-cafe; and all the rooms have feparate communications. An arcade leads to the fervants hall. The kitchen and offices are also connected with the house by an arcade, and the housekeeper's apartment and buttler's room are contiguous.

a. Saloon, originally intended for the chapel, and to have been extended as far as the dotted lines, b. c. Chamber and dreffing-room.

d. Servants dreffing-room.

All the other rooms, &c. are explained in the plan.

·P L A T E · XIII ·

· THE · PLAN · OF · THE · CHAMBER · STORY ·

This flory contains nine bed-chambers, c, d, f, k, o, q, y, v, t, and fix dreffing-rooms, a, e, i, p, x, u.

Ris Hory contains nine bed-chambers, c, d, i, s, o, q, y, y, t, and in defining footing, a, c, q, p, s, of b. Common flair-cafe.

g. Great flair-cafe.

Corridor. m. Continuation of corridor. 1.1. Sky-lights. 1. Sky-light in faloon; the fide windows are intended to remove the objections made to the ufe of fky-lights in rooms.

S. Shir-cafe to the new attics.

S. Water-clofet.

Paffare.

Water-clotet.
 W Paffage.
 There is a mezzanine between the housekeeper's apartments on the ground-floor and the rooms t, u. 9. containing a chamber, drefling-room and water-closet.

·P L A T E · XIV ·

· THE · PERSPECTIVE · VIEW · OF · THE · ENTRANCE · FRONT · AS · · EXECVTED ·

· P L A T E · XV ·

· THE · ENTRANCE · FRONT · AS · PROPOSED ·

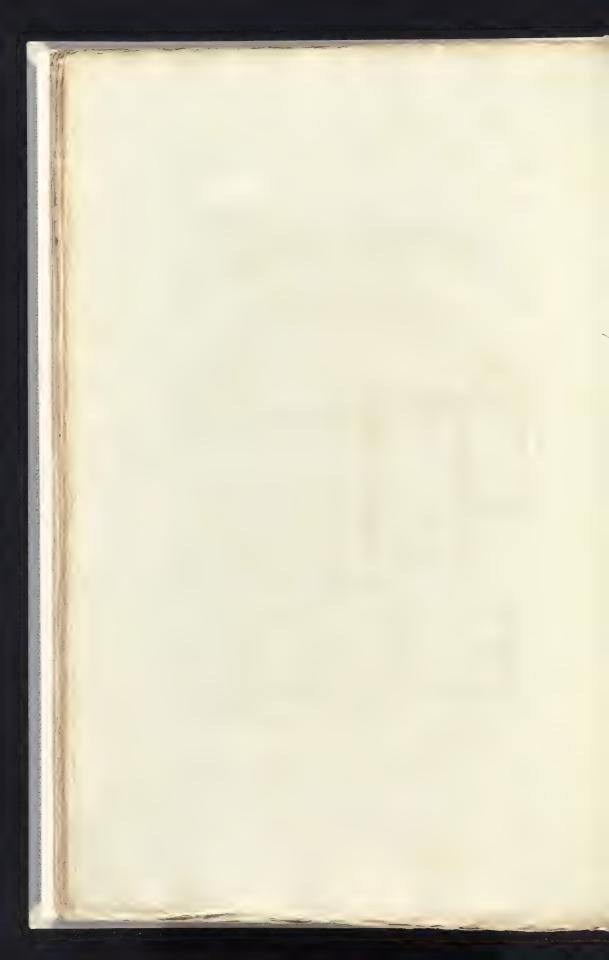
· P L A T E · XVI ·

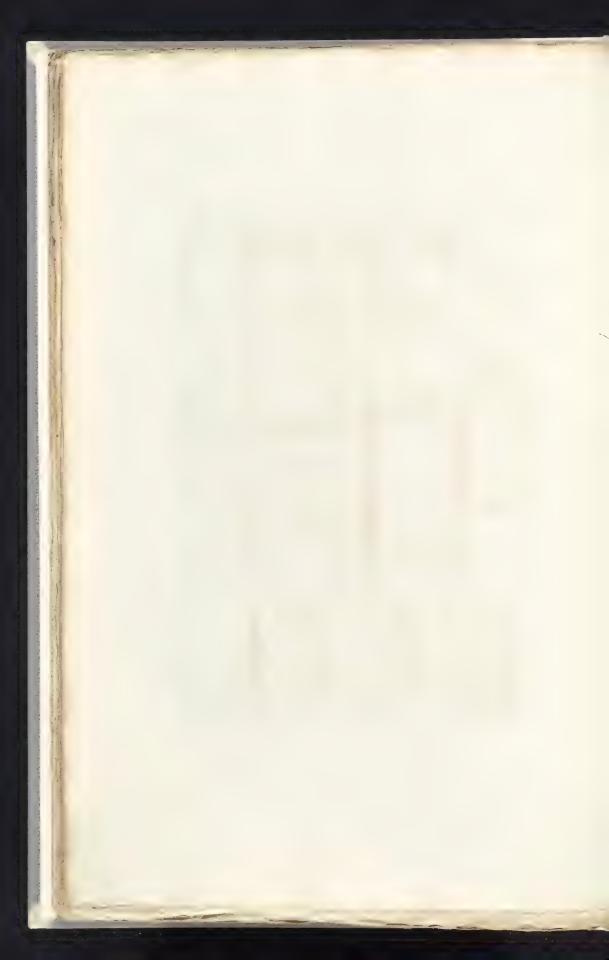
· THE · SECTION · OF · THE · GREAT · ROOM · OR · SALOON · AS · PROPOSED · THE plan of the principal floor shews the variations.

· P L A T E · XVII ·

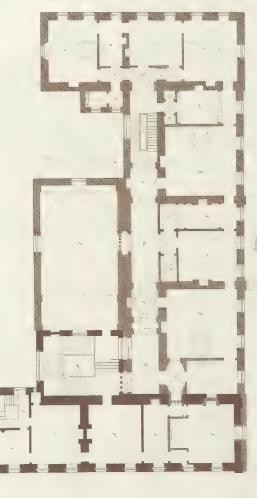
· THE · PLAN · AND · ELEVATION · OF · THE · INTENDED · BRIDGE ·

CRILLINGTON is greatly indebted to the late Mr. Brown for one of the fineft pieces of water in England; it was the intention of the prefent possessor to have had another bridge built over it, according to this design.









Plan of the Comments Story



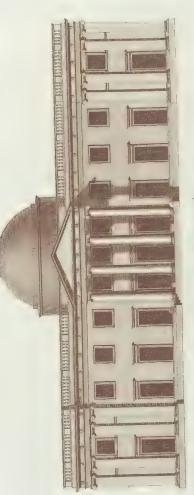
CLILLINGTON.



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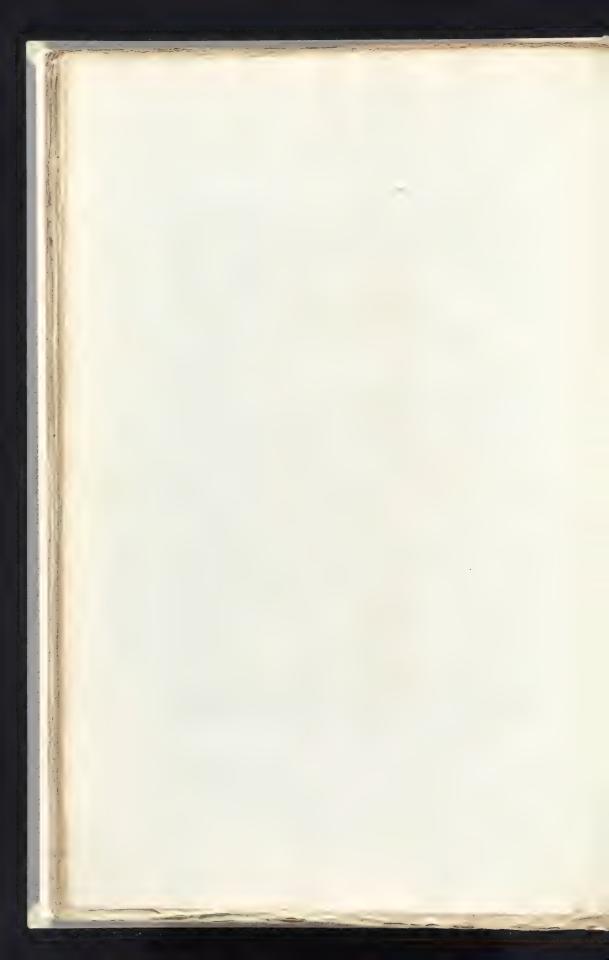


Internal front de properet

the standard and so the extension of the thirt is a rate or







· TENDRING · HALL ·

· The · Seat · Of · Sir · Joshva · Rowley · Bar $^{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{T}}$ · Near · · STOKE · IN · SVFFOLK ·

This house is pleasantly fituated in a park, commanding a variety of pleasing objects; the fronts are of white bricks, the steps, plinths, fascias, cornices, and the whole of the portico, are of Portland stone.

·P L A T E · XVIII ·

· THE · PLAN · OF · THE · PRINCIPAL · STORY · AND · THE · ENTRANCE · FRONT .

A FORTICO of the Doric order conducts to the hall, which is finished with a vaulted ceiling; opposite the entrance is the door into the great flair-case; and in the same line the approach to the withdrawing-room. It can be represented in the same line the approach to the withdrawing-to-withdrawing-to-om is not neight of the hall; a chamber and two drefting-rooms, and beyond them is the labrary; the great staur-case is in the center of the house, and with the common staur-case makes the communication with every room separate and distinct.

a. Veithoule, seventeen see fix inches by thirteen feet nine inches.

b. Common staur-case.

· P L A T E · XIX ·

· THE · PLAN · OF · THE · BASEMENT · STORY · AND · THE · SECTION · FROM · · NORTH · TO · SOVTH ·

The whole of the basement story is vaulted.

a. Servants dreffing-room.
b. Room to clean fines and knives.
c. Butler's working-room.
d. Plate clofet.
e. Common flair-cafe.
f. Lobby.
g. Scullery.

· P L A T E · XX ·

• THE • PLAN • OF • THE • CHAMBER • FLOOR • AND • THE • SECTION • FROM • $\cdot \ \text{EAST} \cdot \text{TO} \cdot \text{WES} \, \Gamma$

a. a. a. The young ladies apartments.
b. b. Clofets.
c. Water-clofet.
Between these rooms and the principal floor is a mezzanine, containing two chambers, two dressing-d. Lady's chamber.

e. Powdering-closes.

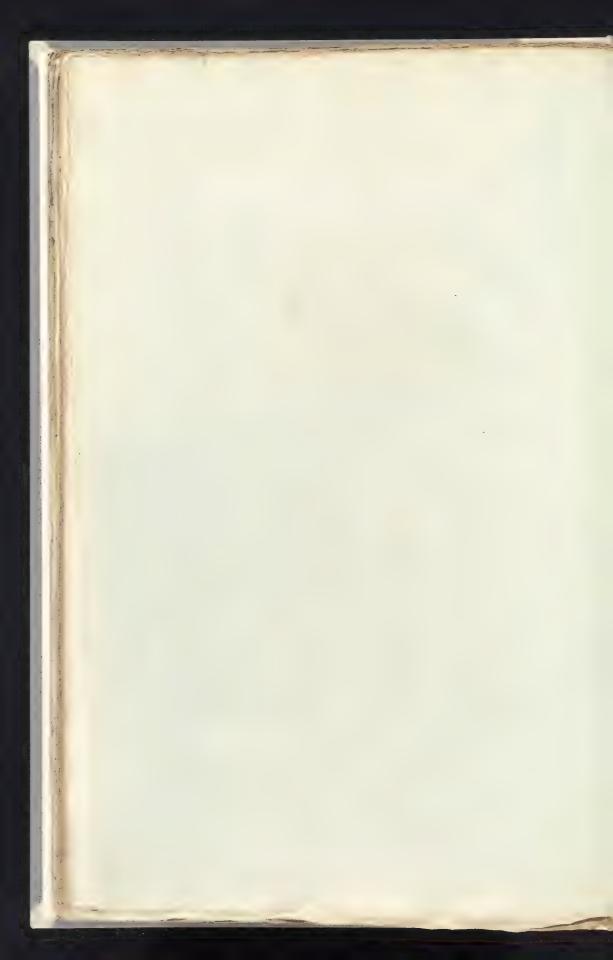
· P L A T E · XXI ·

 $\cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot \texttt{PLAN} \cdot \texttt{OF} \cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot \texttt{STABLE} \cdot \texttt{BVILDINGS} \cdot \texttt{AND} \cdot \texttt{ELEVATION} \cdot \texttt{OF} \cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot$ · ENTRANCE · FRONT ·

a. Stable for fick and lame hories.
b. Stain-cafe to hay-lofts and grooms rooms.
c. Harnefs-room.
d. Old tower; a room in it for preparing warm mefines, &c.
c. Stain-cafe, &c.
f. Stable for ftrangers coming to the house on business.
h. h. Double coach-houses.
i. Entrange.

· P L A T E · XXII ·

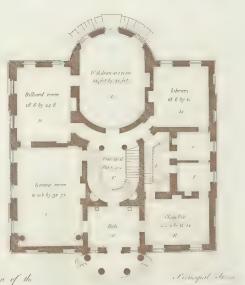
• THE • PLAN • AND • ELEVATION • OF • THE • LODGES •



TENDRING HALL, SUFFOLK.



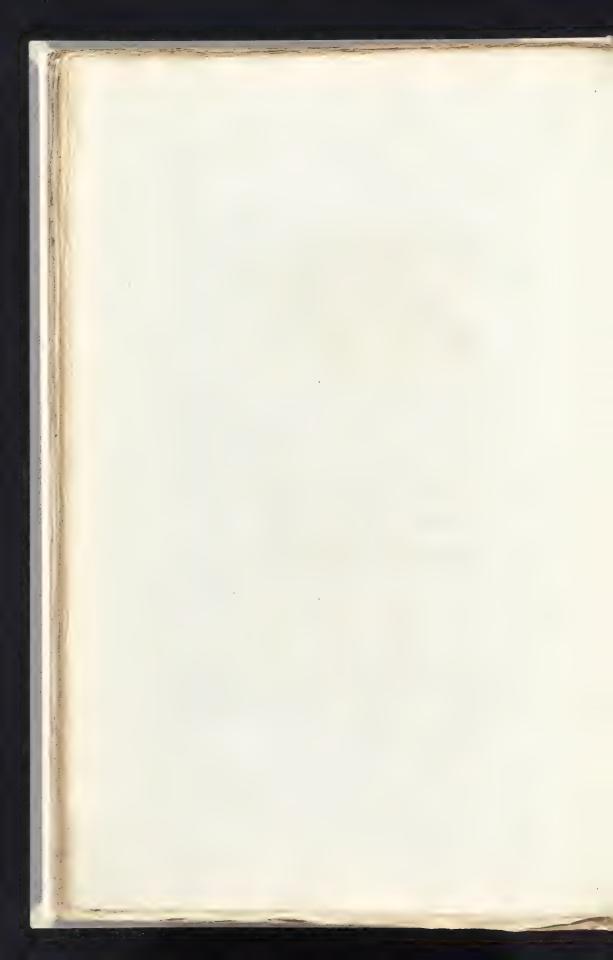
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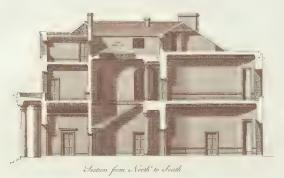
Plan of the

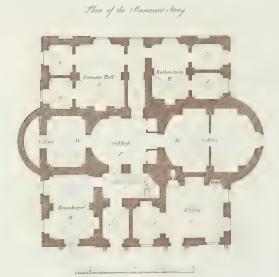


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TENDRING HALL





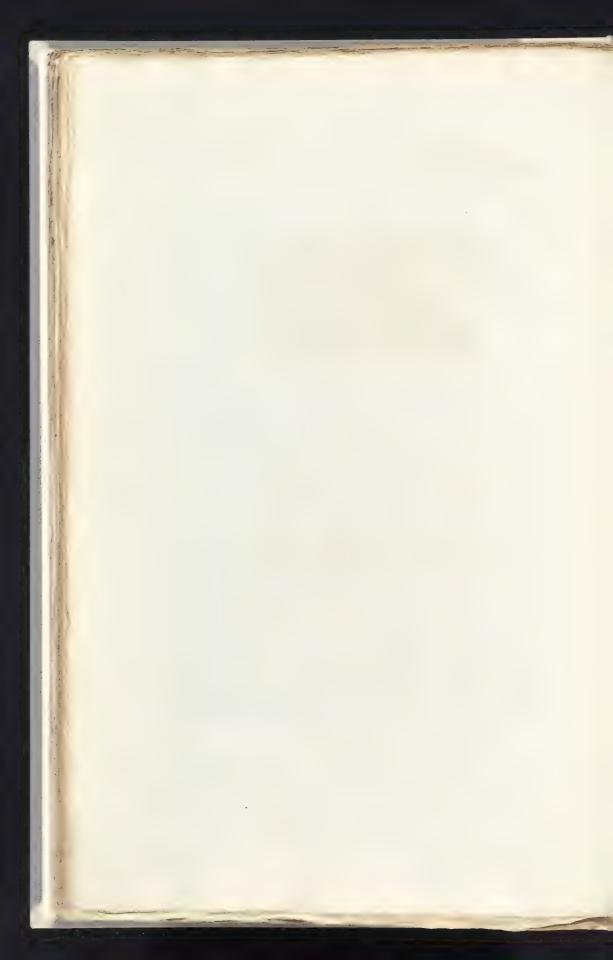
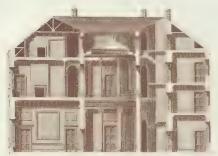


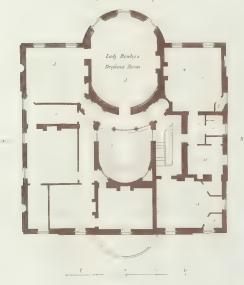
Plate 20

TENDRING HALL.

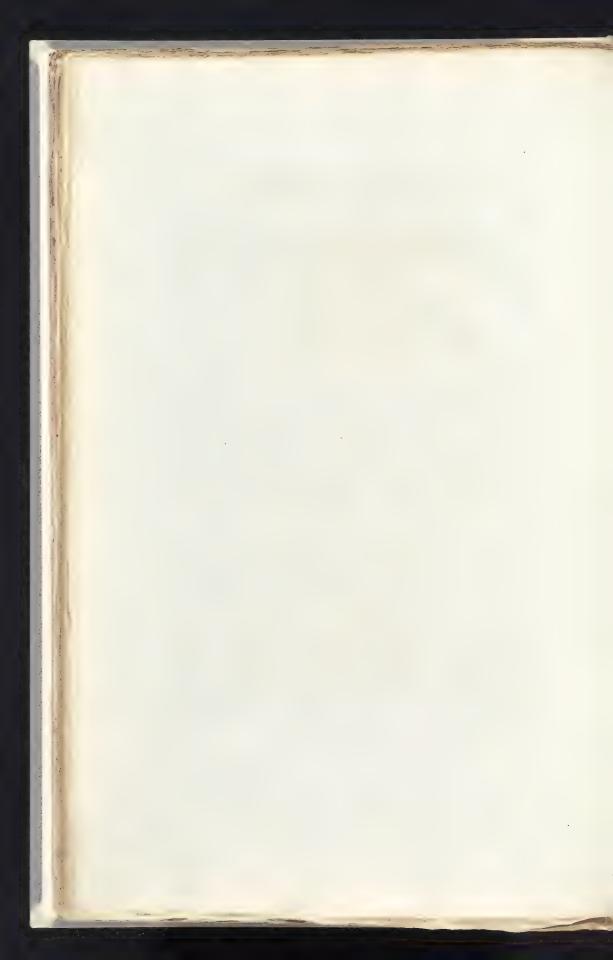


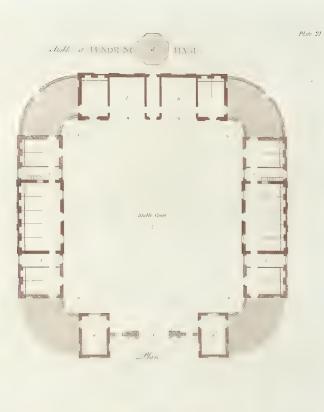
Section from East to West.

Llan of the Chamber floor



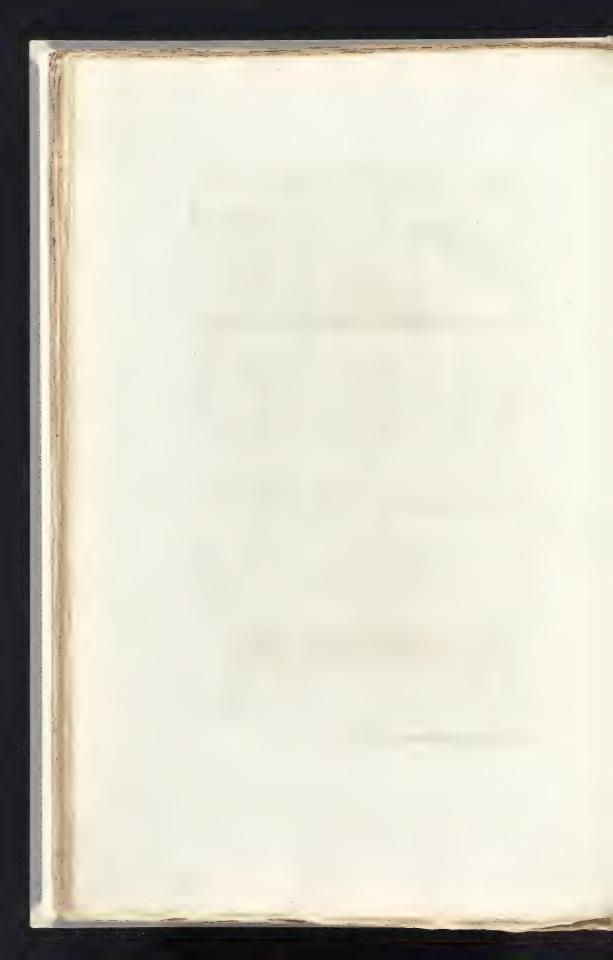
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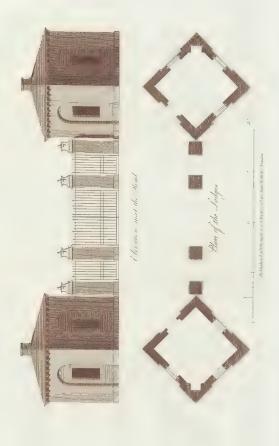








TENDRING HALL





· L A N G L E Y · P A R K ·

- THE . SEAT - OF - SIR - THOMAS - BEAVCHAMP - PROCTOR - BAR $^{\scriptscriptstyle \rm T}$ - NEAR - NORWICH -

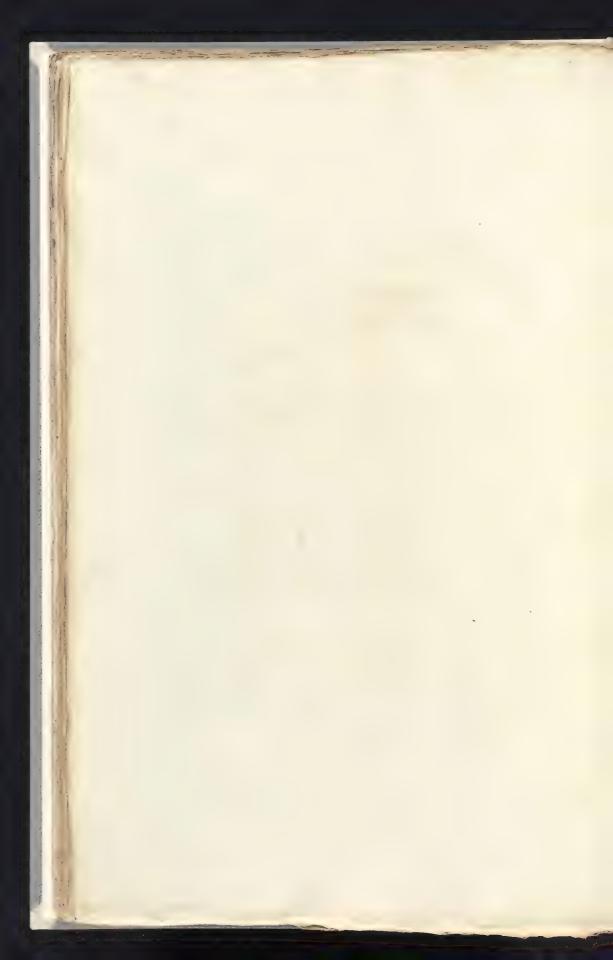
These lodges form the entrance into the park, and are built with white bricks; the pedeffals for the iron-gates, the columns, the entablature, and all the other ornaments, are of Portland flone.

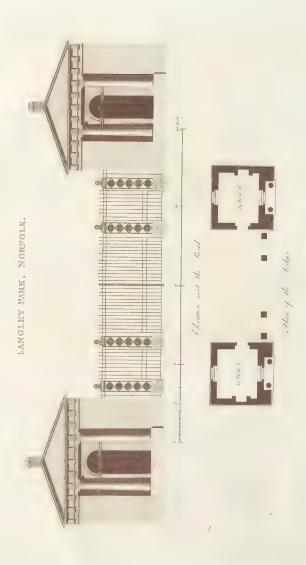
· P L A T E · XXIII.

 \cdot The \cdot Plan \cdot and \cdot elevation \cdot of \cdot The \cdot lodges \cdot

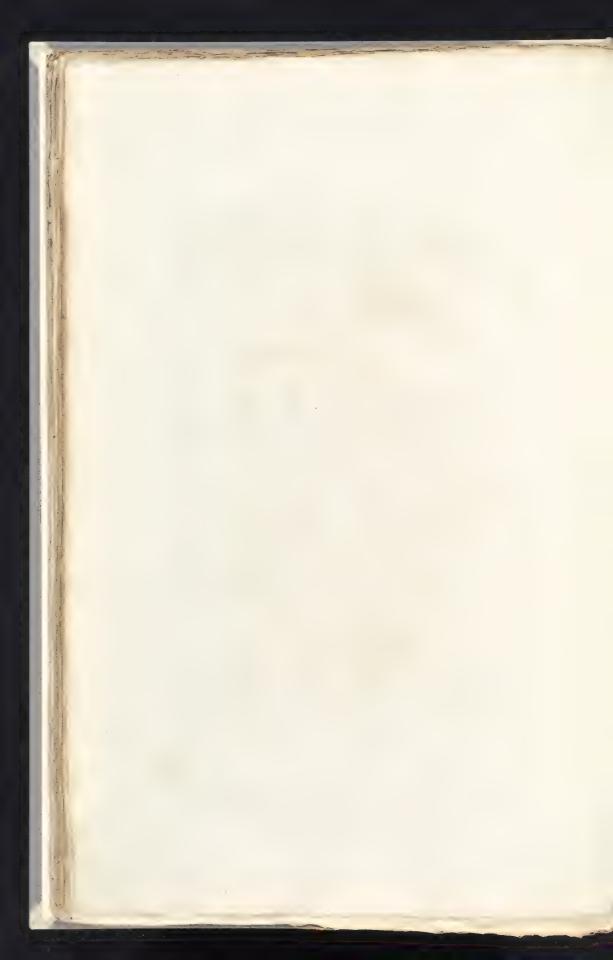
·P L A T E · XXIV ·

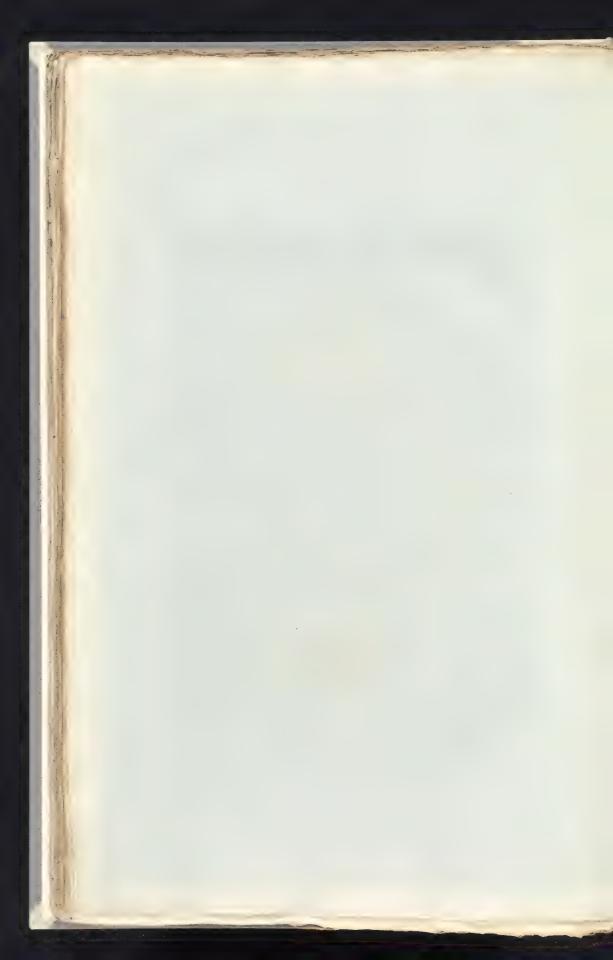
 \cdot THE \cdot ELEVATION \cdot OF \cdot A \cdot DESIGN \cdot MADE \cdot BEFORE \cdot THE \cdot SITVATION \cdot WAS \cdot DETERMINED \cdot





Published on "Puply, by I to I In to Vgo than It town Inches





· R Y S T O N · H A L L ·

 \cdot THE \cdot SEAT \cdot OF \cdot EDWARD \cdot ROGER \cdot PRATT \cdot ESQ \cdot NEAR \cdot DOWNHAM \cdot IN \cdot NORFOLK \cdot

The dark teints shew the old buildings, and

The light teints flew the improvements.

THE principal story is considerably elevated; and the fronts are intended to be roughcasted.

· P L A T E · XXV ·

· THE · PLAN · OF · THE · PRINCIPAL · STORY ·

A FIIGHT of flone steps leads to the vestibule, and directly fronting is the door into the withdrawing-room; on the right of the vestibule is the library, opening into the eating-room, which communicates with the withdrawing-room; on the left of the vestibule is a dressing-room, chamber, and ladies dressing-room, or breakfast-room; the great stair-case is of stone, and is situated between the last-mentioned room and the withdrawing-room; the common stair-case communicates immediately with the eating-room, vestibule, &c.

- a. Dreffing-room.
- b. Arched lobby.
- c. Great flair-cafe.
- d. Balcony.
- f. f. f. Clofets.

g. g. g. g. Servants lodging-rooms.

· P L A T E · XXVI ·

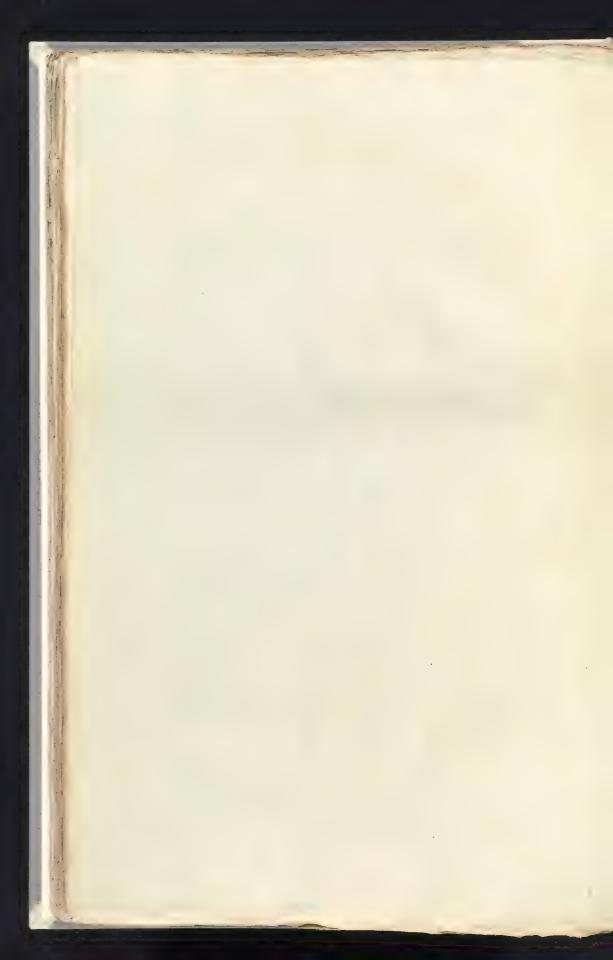
· THE · PLAN · OF · THE · BASEMENT · STORY ·

FROM the difference in the levels of the ground in the entrance and lawn fronts, the whole of the basement story is nearly upon the level of the ground in the front of the lawn; the great slair-case is continued in this story.

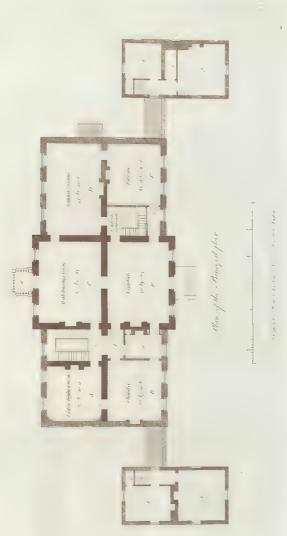
- a. Closets.
- b. Mr. Pratt's powdering-room.
- c. Strong closet.
- d. Paffage of communication from the laundry offices to the kitchen offices, &c.
- e. Housemaid's closet.
- f. Water-closet.
- g. Housekeeper's store-room.
- h. Recess in housekeeper's room.

. P L A T E · XXVII ·

· ELEVATION · OF · THE · ENTRANCE · FRONT · OF · THE · HOUSE · AND · OFFICES ·

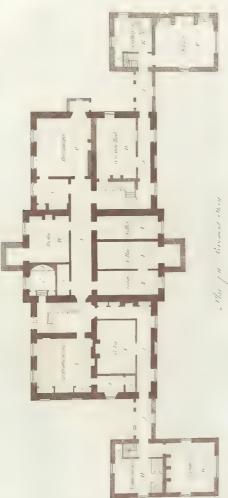


RYSTON HALL, NORFOLK.





RASTON HALL.



listen i his ittigg by I to J. Toplon No 36. High Holborn London



. RYSTON HALL



inter countrie

The second secon

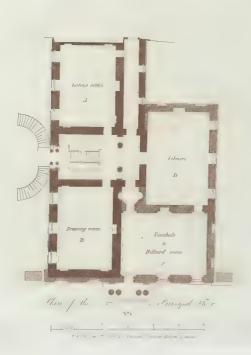
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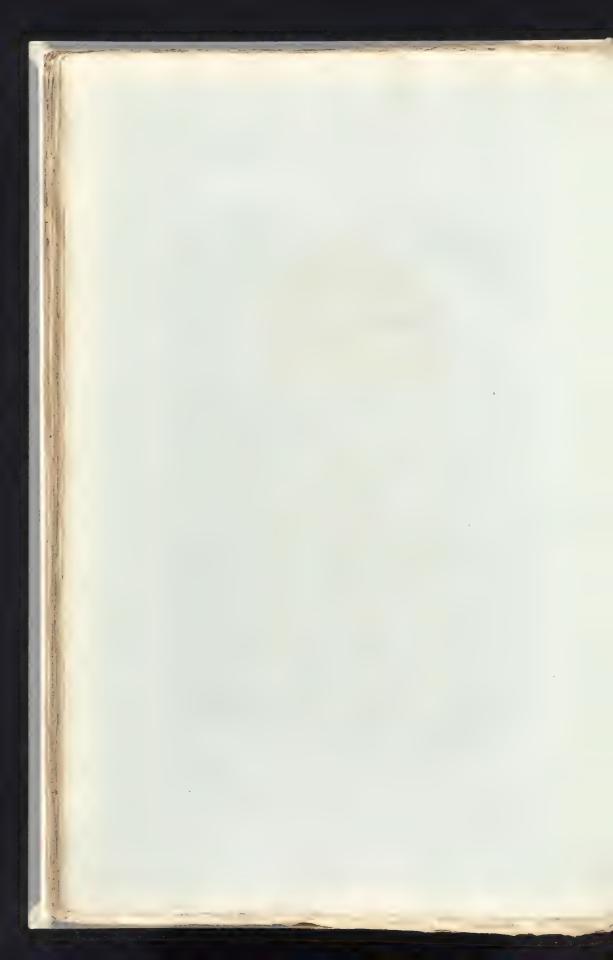


SKELTON CASTLE, YORKSHIRE

Plate 28







· S K E L T O N · C A S T L E ·

 \cdot THE \cdot SEAT \cdot OF \cdot JOHN \cdot WHARTON \cdot ESQ \cdot NEAR \cdot GISBOROVGH \cdot IN \cdot YORKSHIRE \cdot

The dark teints shew the old parts. The light teints shew the improvements.

Three defigns were made for the alterations and improvements of Skelton-Caffle; the plan and elevation N° 2, are fettled to be carried into execution.

·P L A T E · XXVIII ·

 \cdot The \cdot Plan \cdot and \cdot elevation \cdot of \cdot design \cdot N° \cdot $_{r}$.

Vestibule and billiard-room, thirty-three seet by twenty-four seet six. Library, twenty-four seet by thirty-six seet.

·P L A T E · XXIX ·

· THE · PLAN · AND · ELEVATION · OF · DESIGN · N° · $_2$ ·

Vcflibule, thirty feet by twenty-two feet fix.
Breakfaft-room, twenty-three feet by twenty-two feet.
Library, forty-fix feet fix by twenty-five feet.
a. a. Receffes in great flair-cafe.
b. The great flair-cafe.

·P L A T E · XXX ·

· The · Plan · and · elevation · of · design · n° · $_3$ ·

Veftibule, thirty feet by twenty-two feet fix. Library, forty-feven feet by twenty-four feet.

c. Recess in vestibule, decorated with columns, niches, &c.

a. Closet for great coats, sticks, &c.

b. Great flair-cafe.

d. Common stair-case.

e. Closet for wood, &c.

f. g. Dreffing-rooms to the fläte-chamber. State-chamber, twenty-two feet square.

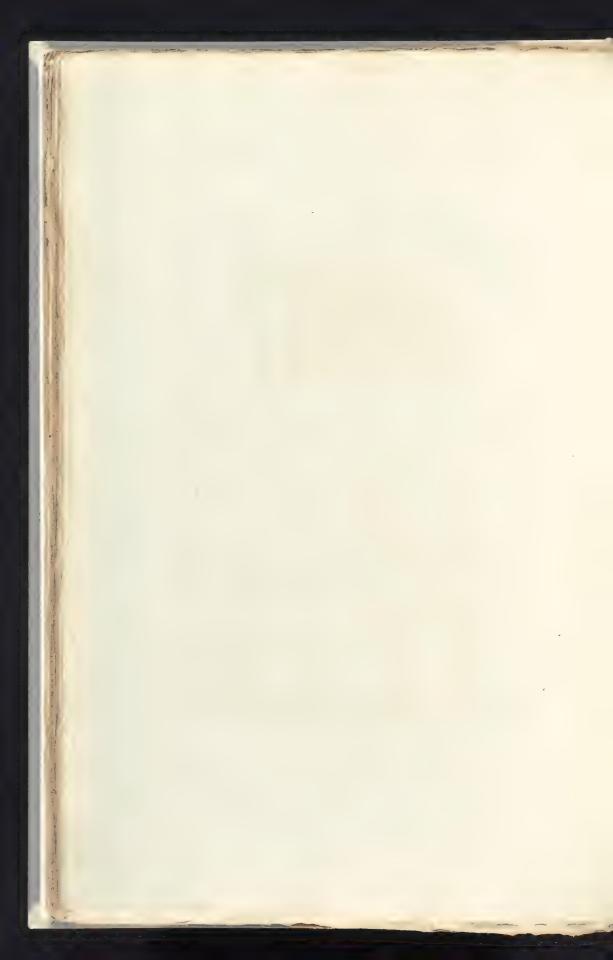
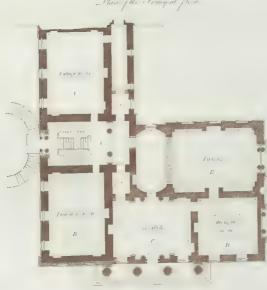


Plate 20

SKELTON CASTLE.



- Chan jthe Promy al jt. "



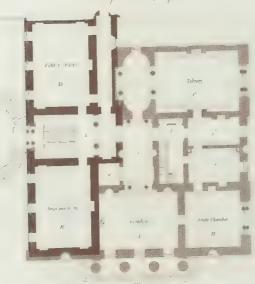
10 Marked Jun 23 Marky to Las J Taylor North Hall Hellow 1 1



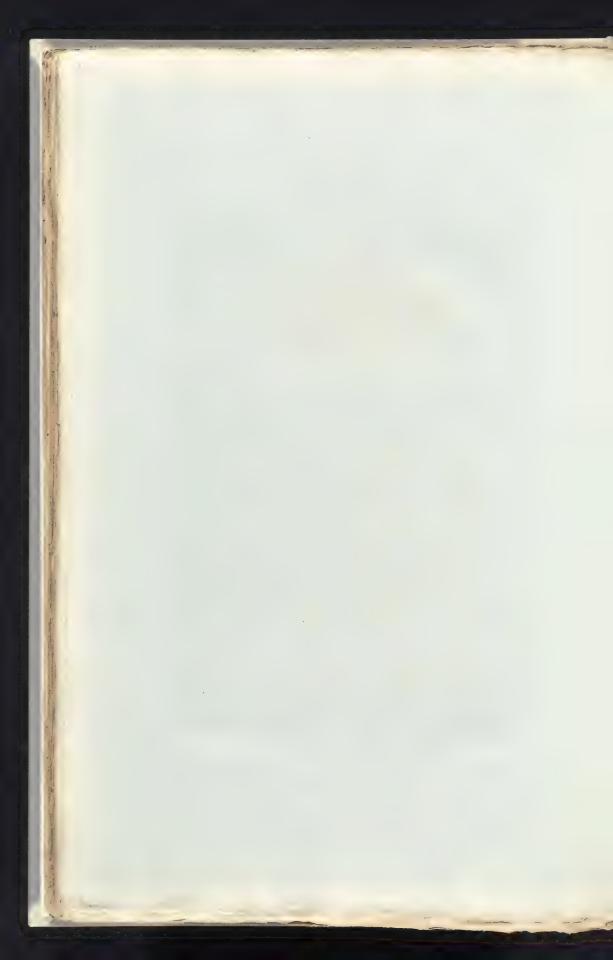
SKELION CASTLE.



_ Plan of the Francial fleer



Published Jane 1 stry 8 g. by I & J Taylo & rile Water to were



· MVLGRAVE · HALL ·

·THE · SEAT · OF · THE · RIGHT · HONBLE · LORD · MVLGRAVE : · NEAR · WHITBY · IN · YORKSHIRE :

MULGRAVE-HALL is fituated on an eminence, within a finall diffance of the fea; and commands different views of Whitby-Abbey, the remains of a callle, and of a fine romantic country. The house is built entirely of flone, and the principal floor is confiderably raifed.

PLATE: XXXI.

· THE · PLAN · OF · THE · PRINCIPAL · STORY ·

THE PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY

A SMALL portico encloses the steps, and removes the inconvenience usually attending the having the first floor considerably above the level of the ground. In the vestibule opposite the front door is the entrance ingroom; the library adjoins the withdrawing-room; to the right of the halt is the cating-room, on the right with the eatlest the best and common stair-case.

a. Lobby to library, withdrawing-room, and great flair-case.

b. Great stair-case.

c. Passige.

c. Passige.

d. Portico and steps.

e. Anti-room to eating-room, for the servants to attend in, &c.

f. Stair-case.

g. Butler's sleeping-room.

h. Passige to offices.

i. Open court to keep the smells from the offices out of the house; and also a way to let pipes, &c.

into the wine-cellar.

k. Bakehouse. The small stair-case leads to the men-fervants lodging-room over the kitchen, and to
the cook's chamber over the bakehouse; which two rooms have no communication with any other
part of the house.

l. Kitchen.

m. Housekeeper's flore-room.

m. Housekeeper's flore-room.

m. Mangle-room to laundry.

o. Wet and dry larders; beyond them is a dairy.

o. Wet and dry larders; beyond them is a dairy.

o. Wet and dry larders; beyond them is a dairy.

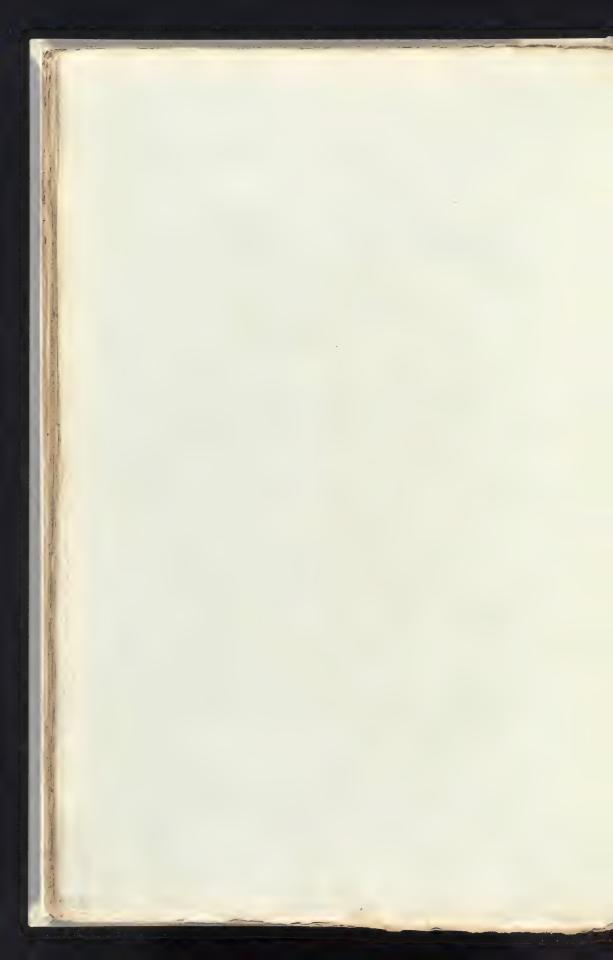
· P L A T E · XXXII ·

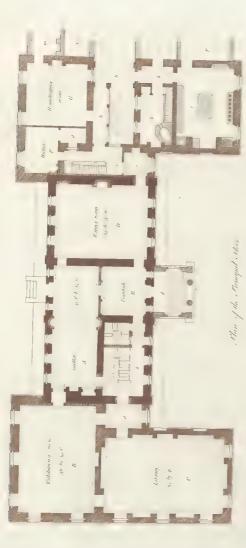
THE · PLAN · OF · THE · BASEMENT · STORY ·

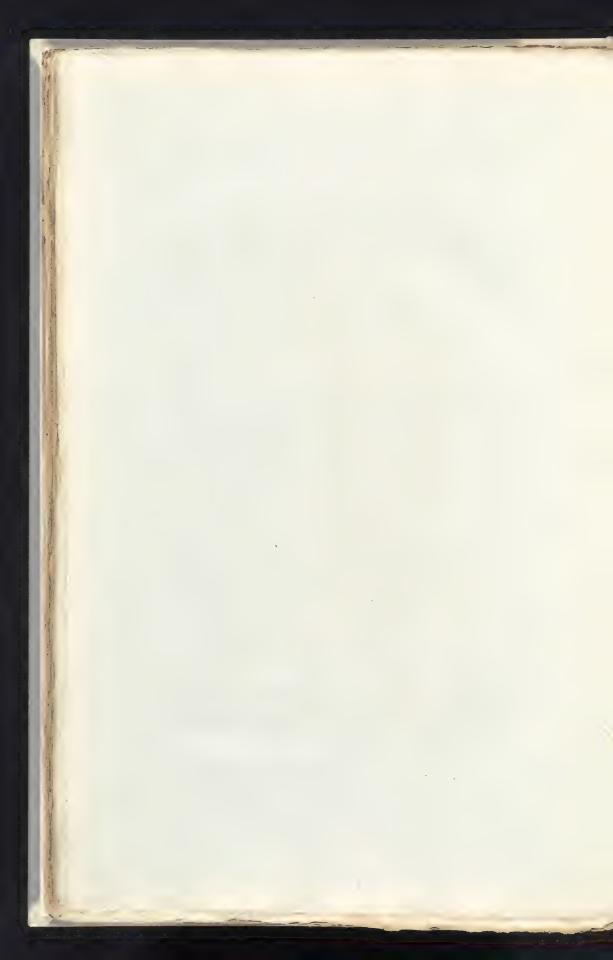
a. Water-clofet.
b. Paffage, containing preffes for wardrobes, &c. Lobby.
c. Lobby.
d. Strong-room.
c. Writing clofet.
f. Warm bath.
g. g. Staur-cafes.
h. Paffage to the offices.
i. Room for fervants to drefs.
k. Stair-cafe to kitchen offices, &c.
l. Madeira-cellar.
m. For letting down cafks, &c.
n. Coal.
b. o. o. o. Earth.

· P L A T E · XXXIII ·

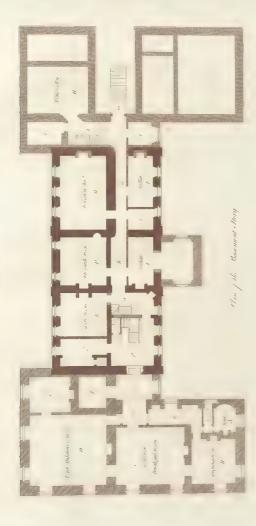
· THE · ELEVATIONS ·

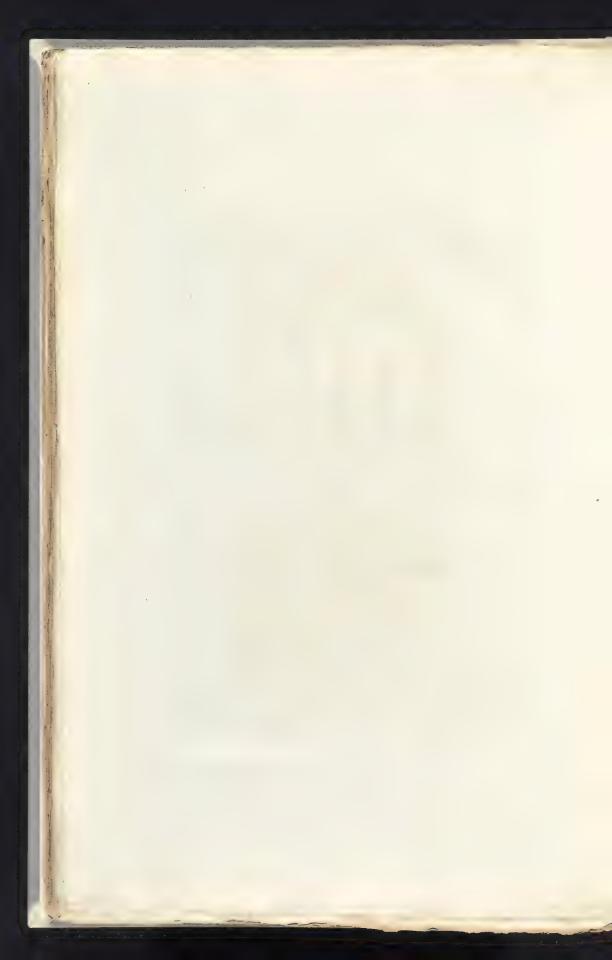






M. LORMY WALL

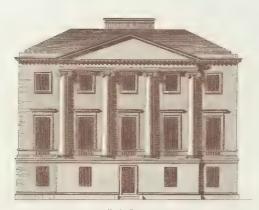




MULGRAVE HALL.



· Touth front Nº 2



South front Nº1



Published Jas " 1789 to 1 & I tooks 3 "to High Holborn Lorder.



· B V R N · H A L L ·

• THE • SEAT • OF • GEORGE • SMITH • ESQ • IN • THE • $^{\bullet} \text{COVNTY} \cdot \text{OF} \cdot \text{DVRHAM} \cdot$

The fituation intended for this house is uncommonly beautiful; the eating-room had been built fome time, and it was defigned to have completed the plan, had not the owner, in the interim, purchased Piercefield in Monmouthshire, which occasioned the design to be laid entirely aside.

·P L A T E · XXXIV ·

· THE · PLAN · OF · THE · PRINCIPAL · STORY ·

- a. Balcony.
- b. Lobby.
- c. Common stair-case.
- d. Gentleman's dreffing-room.

· P L A T E · XXXV ·

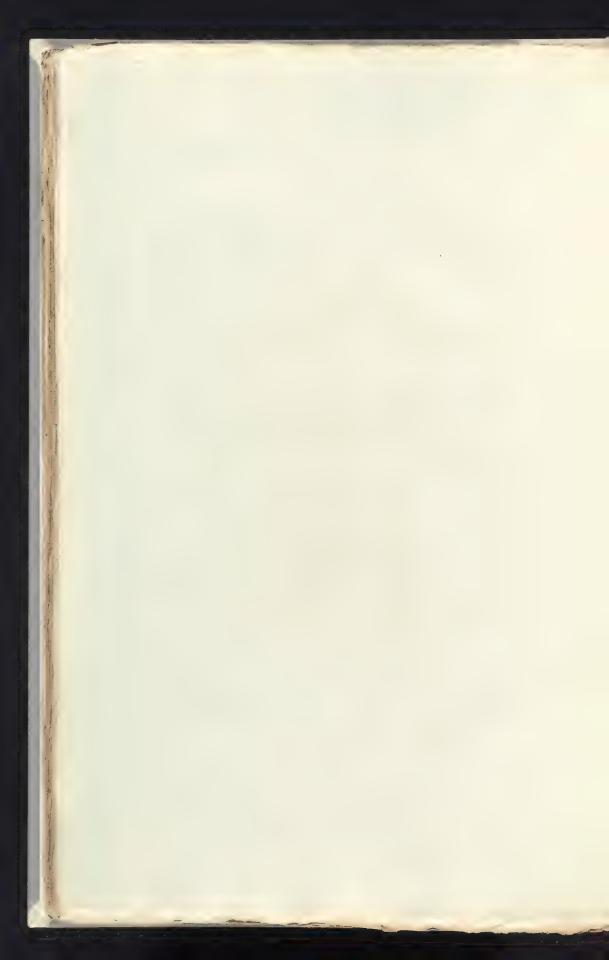
: THE · ELEVATION · OF · THE · ENTRANCE · FRONT ·

· P L A T E · XXXVI ·

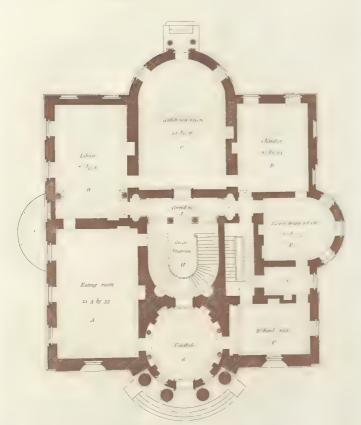
. THE . PLAN . OF . THE . OFFICES . AND . ELEVATIONS . OF . THE . . SAME . AS . EXECUTED .

THE whole of this building is of stone.

- a, a, a, a, a, a. Cow-houses.
- b. Arched recess.
- c. Pens for calves.
- d. Bull.

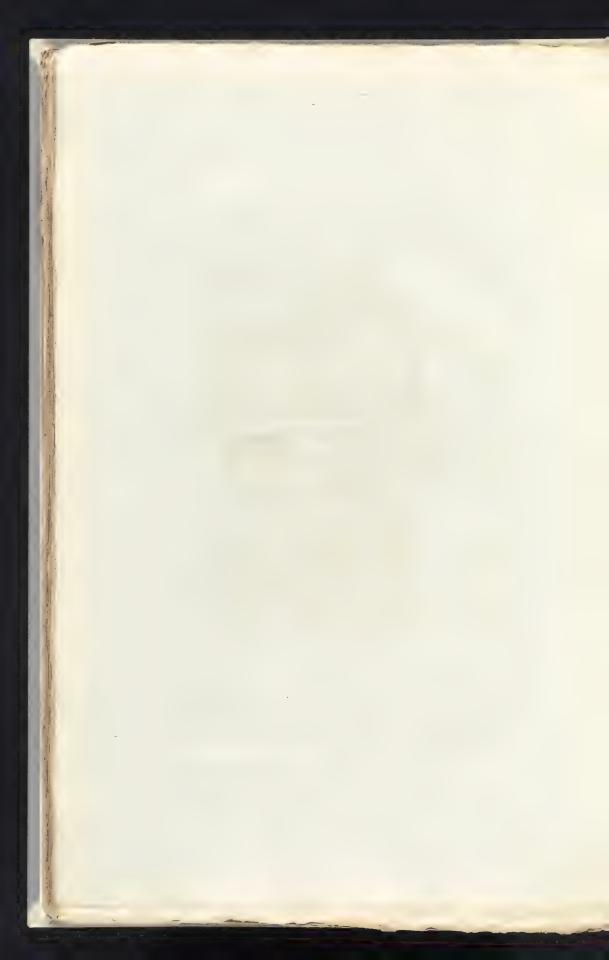


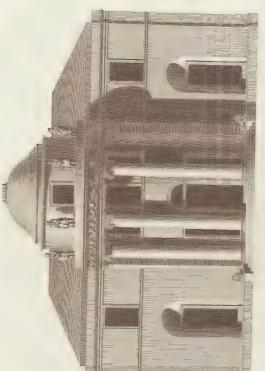
BURN HALL, COUNTY OF DURHAM.



Plan of it - Benegut plan

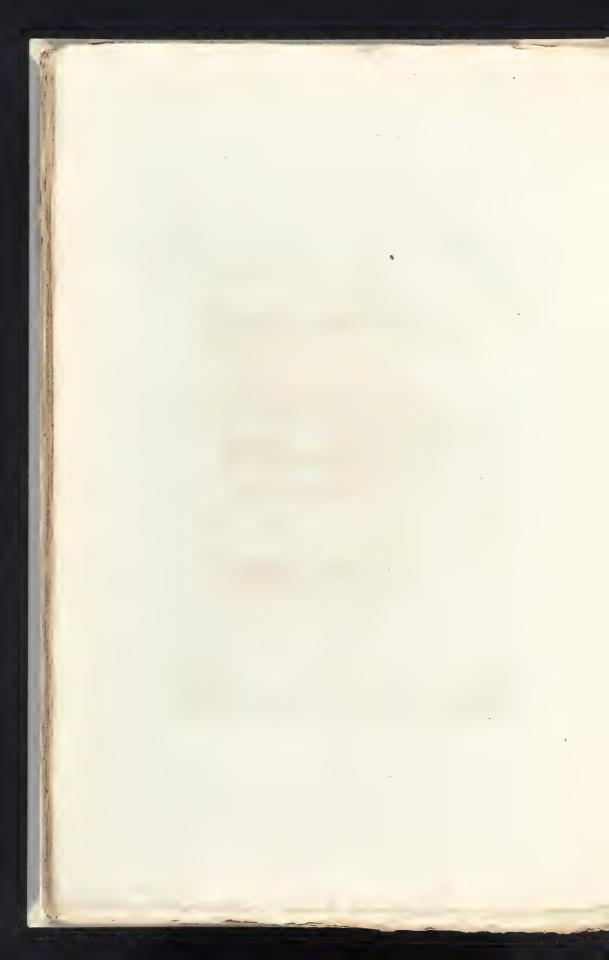






Contrance front .

Babbached Jan to "Lydgo try Las J Bay ton No 10 Hothern London.

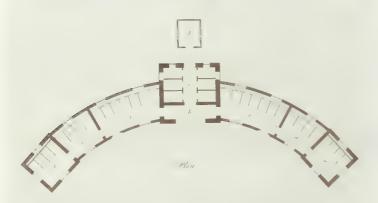


19 7 30

OFFICES AT BURN HALL.



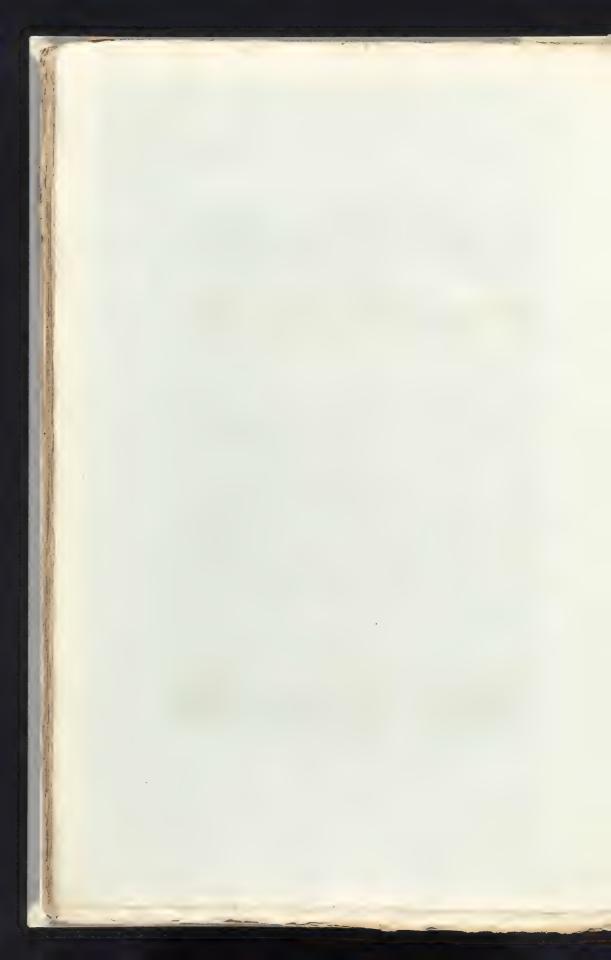
Chratics of the lad point



Elevation of the Entrance front



mathematical and the state of t



· VILLA · NEAR · HOCKERIL ·

· BELONGING · TO · RALPH · WINTER · ESQ ·

This house and offices are built with studwork; the ground-sloor is considerably elevated; the fronts are roughcasted, and the roof is covered with slates.

·P L A T E · XXXVII ·

 $\cdot \, \texttt{THE} \cdot \texttt{PLAN} \cdot \texttt{OF} \cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot \texttt{GROVND} \cdot \texttt{FLOOR} \cdot \texttt{AND} \cdot \texttt{THE} \cdot \texttt{ELEVATION} \cdot \texttt{OF} \cdot \\$ · THE · ENTRANCE · FRONT ·

Drawing-room, eighteen feet by fifteen feet. Eating-room (exclusive of recefs), fifteen feet by twenty-two feet fix.

Kitchen, eighteen feet by feventeen feet.

Wash-house and bakehouse, thirteen feet by eleven feet six.

a. Porch.

b. Clofet.

c. Stair-cafe.

d. Larder.

- e. Communication between house and offices, and common stair-case, to the rooms over the kitchen and wash-house, &c.
- f. Porch to offices.
- g. Scullery. h. Meal-room.
- i. Oven.

· OVLTON · NEAR · LOWESTOFFE · IN · · SVFFOLK ·

· THE · SEAT · OF · NATHANIEL · RIX · ESQ ·

This house is built with bricks; the outside walls are roughcasted; the principal floor is raised about four feet from the ground, and to prevent the inconvenience attending a large number of external fleps, part of them are made in the paffage.

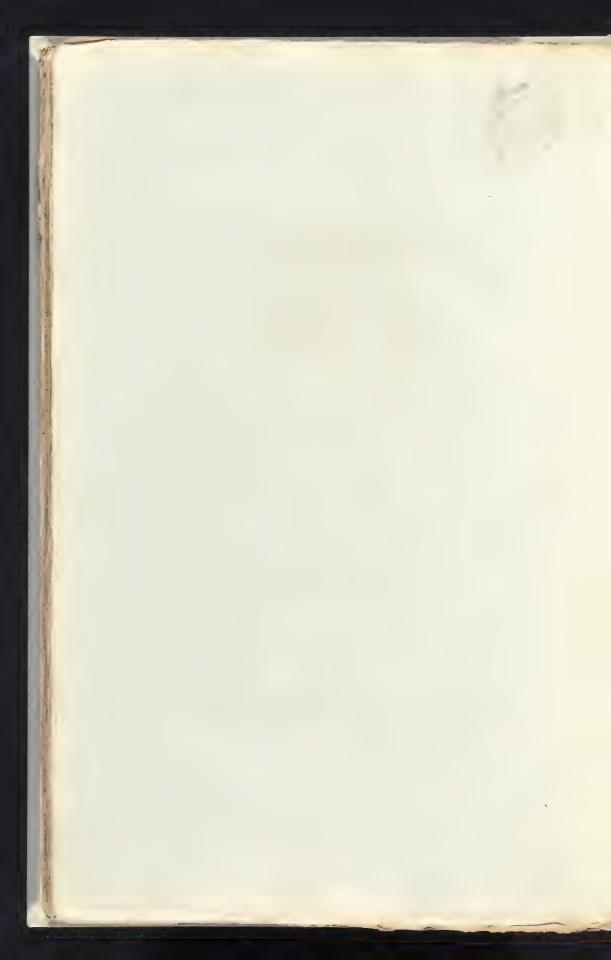
· P L A T E · XXXVIII ·

- · CONTAINS · THE · PLAN · OF · THE · GROVND · FLOOR · AND · THE · · ELEVATION · OF · THE · ENTRANCE · FRONT ·
- a. Entrance.
- b. Store-room
- c. Larder. d. Mr. Rix's room.
- e. Stair-cafe.

The eating-room has a vaulted ceiling.

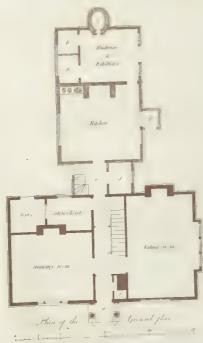
The kitchen is level with the ground, and over it are two lodging-rooms for fervants.

The other offices are in part under the house.

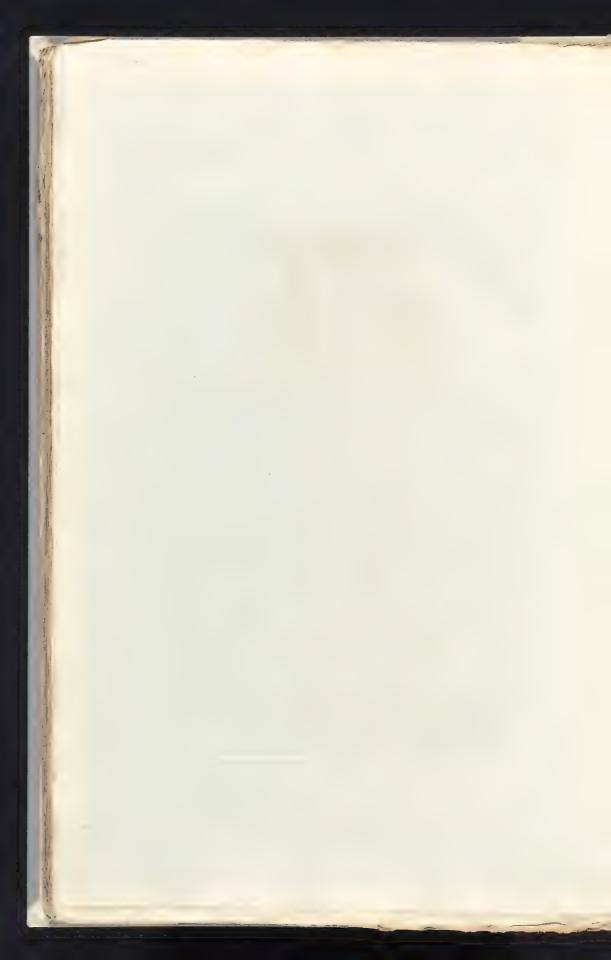




Elevation of the Entrance front



Bullished last of a Style 1 s J Toxlor Vost High Halborn Location

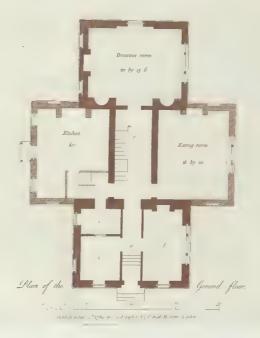


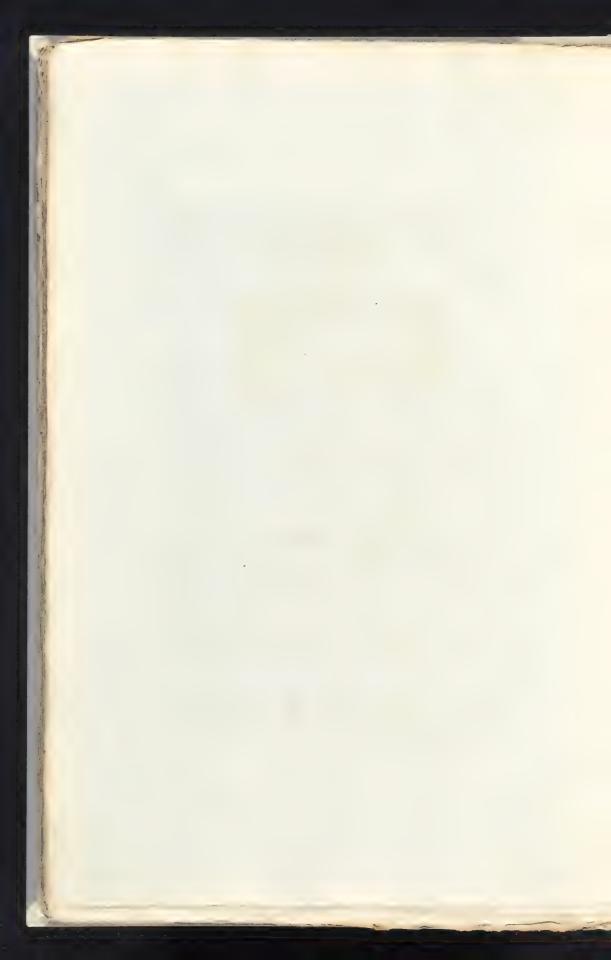
OULTON, NEAR LOWESTOFF.





Chratien of the Entrance front





\cdot P L A T E \cdot XXXIX \cdot

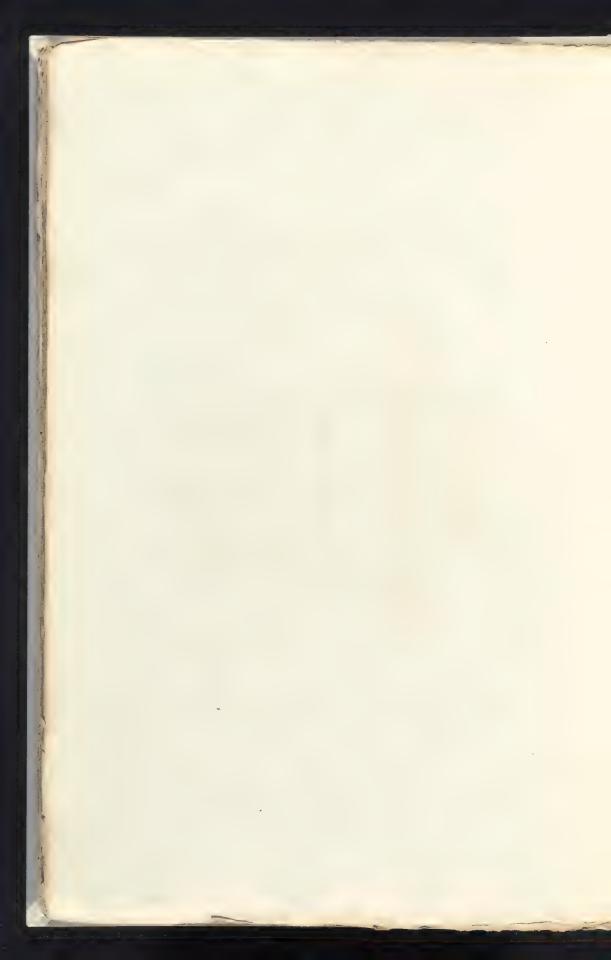
· DESIGN · Nº · I ·

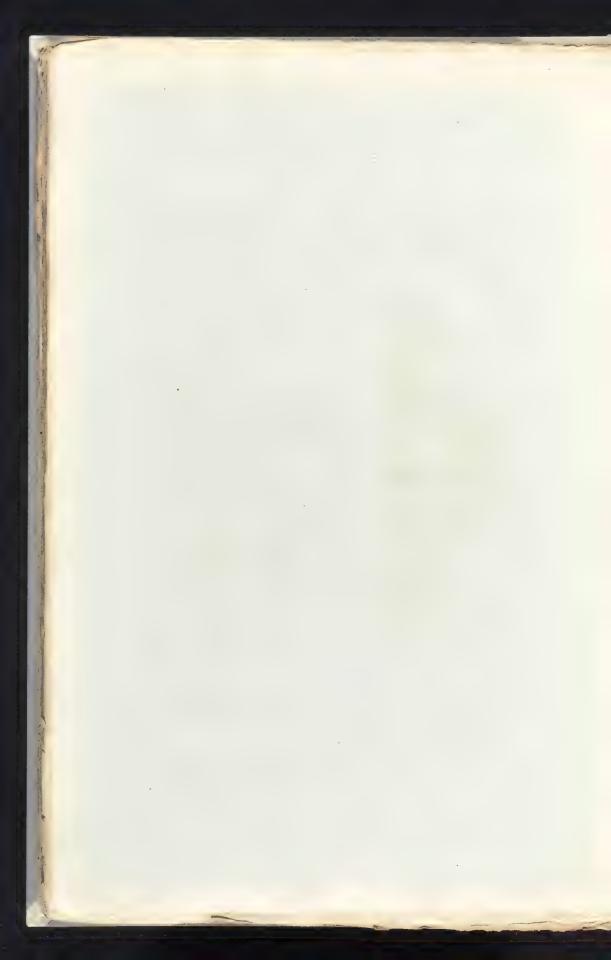
- · THE · PEAN · AND · ELEVATION · OF · A · VILLA · FOR · THE · HONBER ·
 - · WILBRAHAM · TOLLEMACHE · INTENDED · TO · BE · BVILT · AT ·
 - · MOTTRAM · IN · CHESHIRE ·
 - a. Water-closet.
 - b. Great stair-case.
 - c. Clofet.
 - d. Ditto.
 - e. Common stair-case.
 - f. Paffage to kitchen and offices.
 - g. Cook's closet.
 - h. Scullery.
 - i. Larder.

·P L A T E · XL ·

· DESIGN · Nº · 2 ·

- · The · Plan · and · Elevation · of · another · design · for · The · $\cdot \text{SAME } \cdot \text{SITVATION }.$
 - a. Coals for kitchen,
 - b. Arcade between kitchen offices and house,
 - c. Best stair-case.
 - d. Common stair-case.
 - e. Recess in eating-room.
 - f. Arcade between house and laundry-office.







·THE · PARSONAGE · AT · SAXLINGHAM ·

· BELONGING · TO · · THE · REVRD · ARCHDEACON · GOOCH ·

This house is fronted with white bricks, and the principal story is raised about two feet. One of the wings was intended to have contained the kitchen offices and housekeeper's room, and the other the coachhouse and stables; but in the execution the offices were entirely changed.

The dark teints flew the house. The light teints shew the offices, &c.

· P L A T E · XLI ·

· PLAN · OF · THE · PRINCIPAL · STORY · AND · ELEVATION · OF · THE · · ENTRANCE · FRONT ·

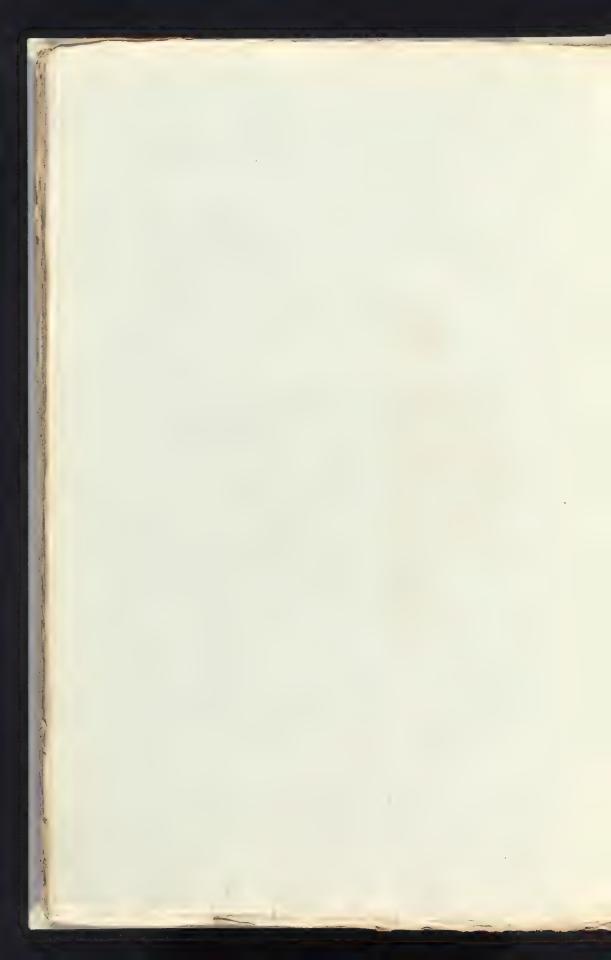
This house contains, on the principal flory, a veflibule, eating-room, drawing-room, fludy, and two flair-cases; the situations of which are shewn in the plan.

- a. Pantry.
- b. Scullery.
- c. c. Passages from the offices to the house.
- d. Housekeeper's room.
- e. Court.
- f. China-clofet.
- g. Court.
- h. Necessary
- i. A light closet for the convenience of the eating-room.

·P L A T E · XLII ·

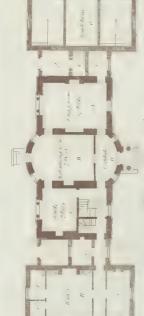
- · CONTAINS · THE · PLAN · OF · THE · PRINCIPAL · STORY · AND · THE ·
 - · ELEVATION · OF · THE · ENTRANCE · FRONT · OF · THE · FIRST ·
 - · DESIGN · PROPOSED ·

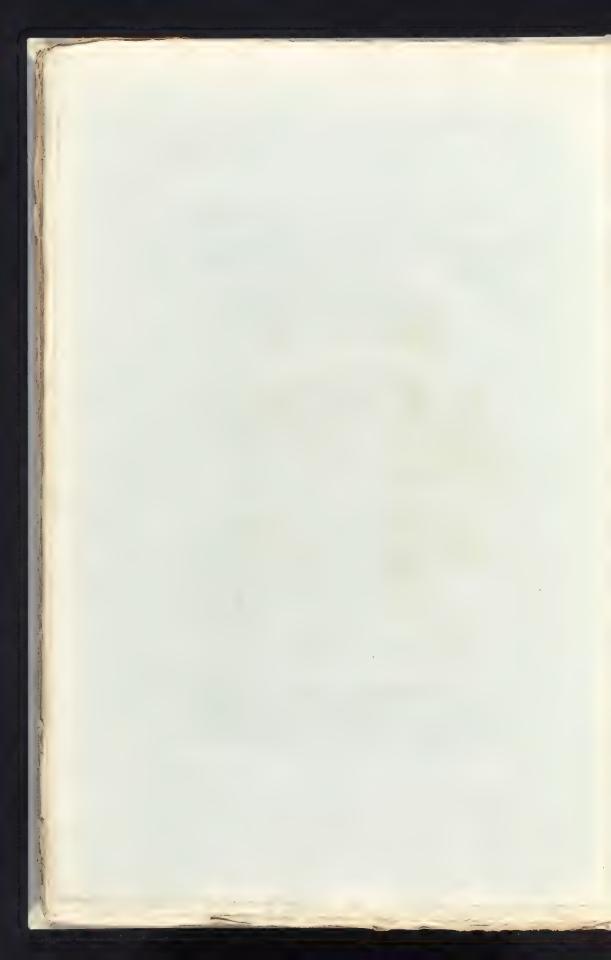
 - b. Hall.
 - c. Portico.



NOTE A CONTINUE OF THE AND THE SECOND OF THE



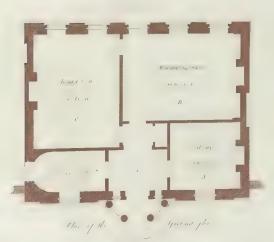




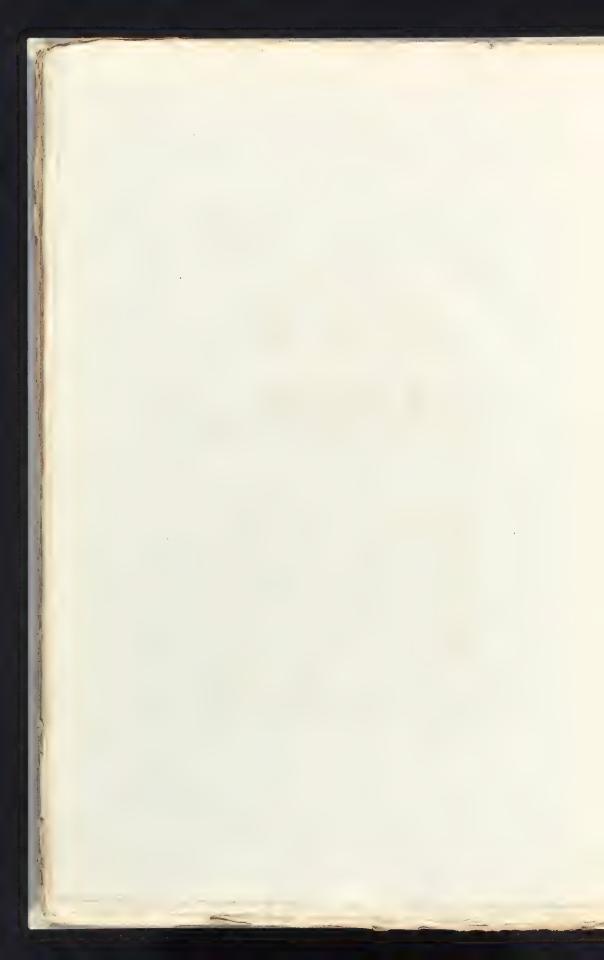
SAXLING MAM.



Cherolin 1 , 19 and



to both die of the later of a How Hilliam with



• BLACK · FRIARS · BRIDGE · NORWICH •

THE old bridge, confifting of three arches, being too much ruined to admit of reparation, the Corporation refolved to have a new one of Portland flone; and as great weights would be conflantly paffing over, it was necessary to have the new bridge as slat as possible, without injuring the navigation.

· P L A T E · XLIII ·

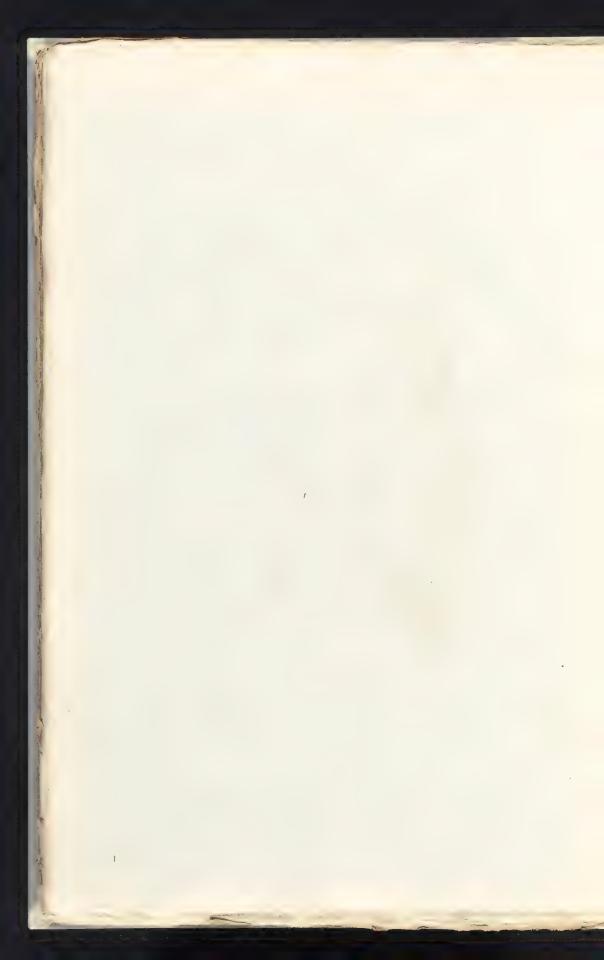
· THE · PLAN · AND · ELEVATION ·

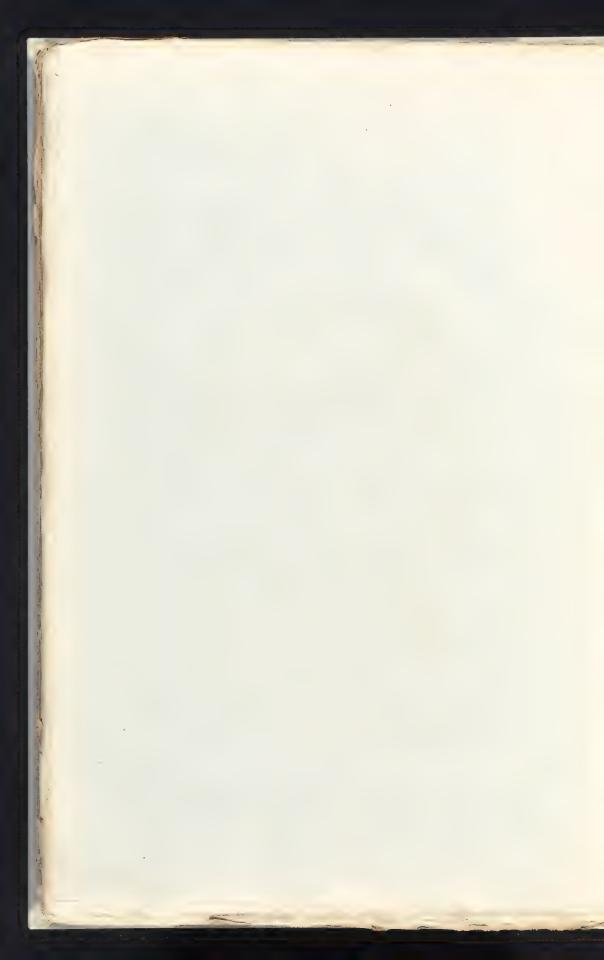
The chord line of the arch is forty-two feet.

THE foundations of the abutments are piled and planked. The voulfloirs of the arch have their joints worked perfectly fmooth, and are fet dry in milled lead, and in the middle of each joint of each voulfloir are inferted two cubes of each iron of three pounds weight, let equally into each flone, and channels are funk from the tails of the voulfloirs to the cavities for the iron joggles, and the whole of the cavities and channels are run full with lead; the fuperflructure is finished with iron-railing.

Tax whole expence of pulling down the old bridge and building the new one was one thousand two hundred and ninety pounds.

THE fteps next to St. George's, Bridge-Street, are not executed, as the houses are close to the bridge.





· THE · DAIRY · AT · HAMMELS ·

· THE · SEAT · OF · PHILIP · YORKE · ESO ·

· NEAR · PVCKERIDGE · IN · HERTFORDSHIRE ·

This building is placed near the house, and furrounded with large trees; the fronts are roughcasted, and the roof is covered with reeds; the pillars are the trunks of trees, with the bark on, decorated with woodbines and creepers.

· P L A l E · XLIV ·

· THE · PLAN · AND · ELEVATION ·

The ceiling of the loggia is arched; the dairy has also a vaulted ceiling, enriched with large funk pannels, filled with roses, and other ornaments in flucco; the tables for the milk are of marble.

Loggia, nine feet fix inches by five feet fix inches.

a. Dairy, fourteen feet fix inches by feventeen feet:

Strawberry-room, twelve feet fix inches by twelve feet fix inches; the walls are varnished and decorated, and the windows are of stained-glass in lead-work.

· EARSHAM · NEAR · BVNGAY · IN · SVFFOLK ·

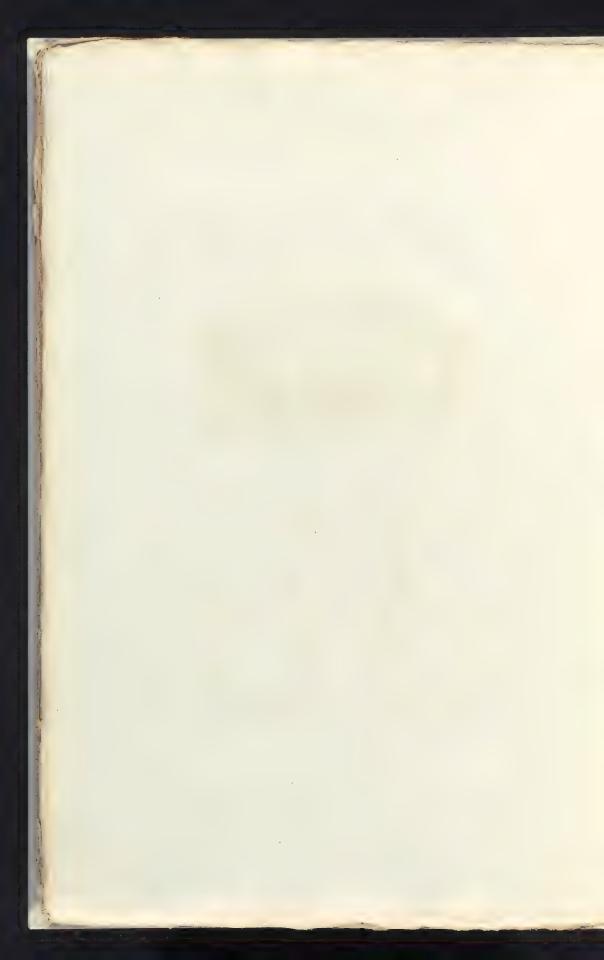
· THE · SEAT · OF · WILLIAM · WINDHAM · ESQ ·

This edifice terminates a lawn; was originally intended for a greenhouse, and completed for that purpose, but has been fince converted into a music-room; the front is of Portland-flone, enriched with columns, niches, and other ornaments.

·P L A T E · XLV ·

 $^{\circ}$ CONTAINS $^{\circ}$ THE $^{\circ}$ LONGITVDINAL $^{\circ}$ SECTION $^{\circ}$ OF $^{\circ}$ THE $^{\circ}$ BYILDING $^{\circ}$.

The ceiling is highly finished with flucco ornaments in compartments, as are also the circular ends; the walls are fluccoed and decorated with paintings in chiaro ofcuro and other enrichments. The chimney-piece is of white marble, and the floor is paved; it being the wish of the possessor to have the building as clegant as possible.

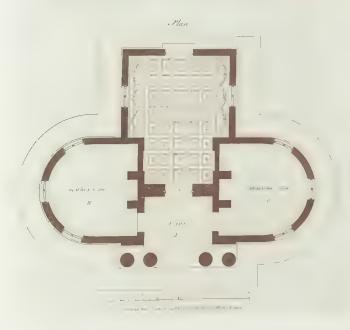


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THE DAIRY AT HAMMELS, HERTS.



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· A · BVILDING · PROPOSED · AS · A · MVSEVM · FOR · THE · · DILETTANTI · SOCIETY ·

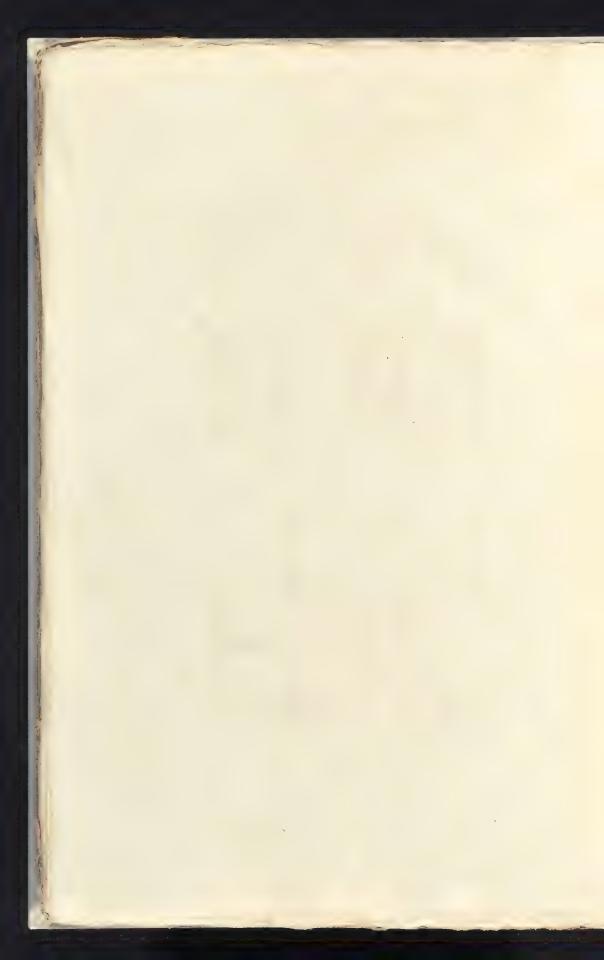
This defign was to apply two unfinished houses in Hereford-Street, adjoining Camelford-House, to the accommodation of the Dilettanti Society; it was the intention of the noble owner, the Right Honorable THOMAS LORD CAMELFORD, to have presented them to the Society for the public advantage, but, on consideration, the members thought their finances unequal to such an establishment, the idea was therefore relinquished.

· P L A T E · XLVI ·

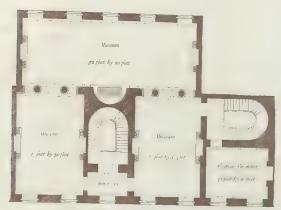
• THIS • PLATE • CONTAINS • THE • PLANS • OF • THE • TWO • PRINCIPAL • STORIES •

·P L A T E · XLVII ·

· AN · INTERIOR · VIEW · OF · PART · OF · THE · MVSEVM ·

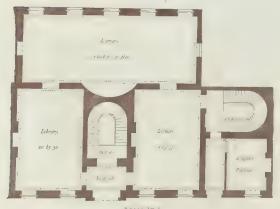


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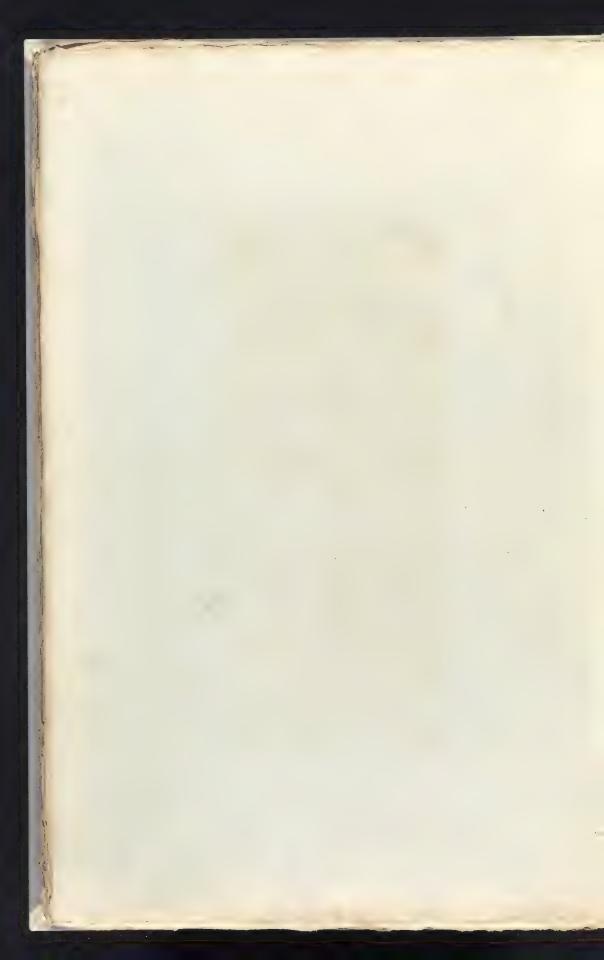
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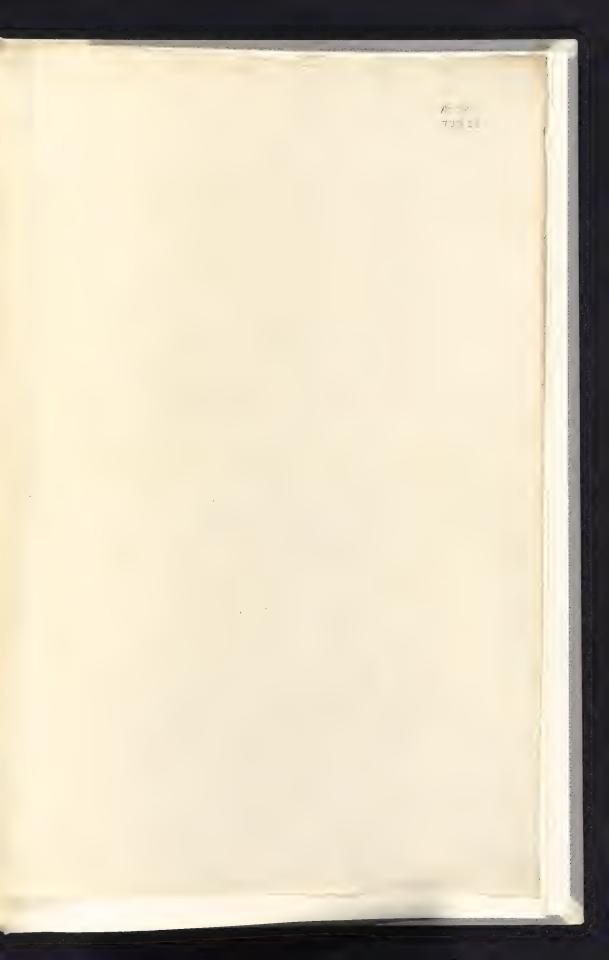
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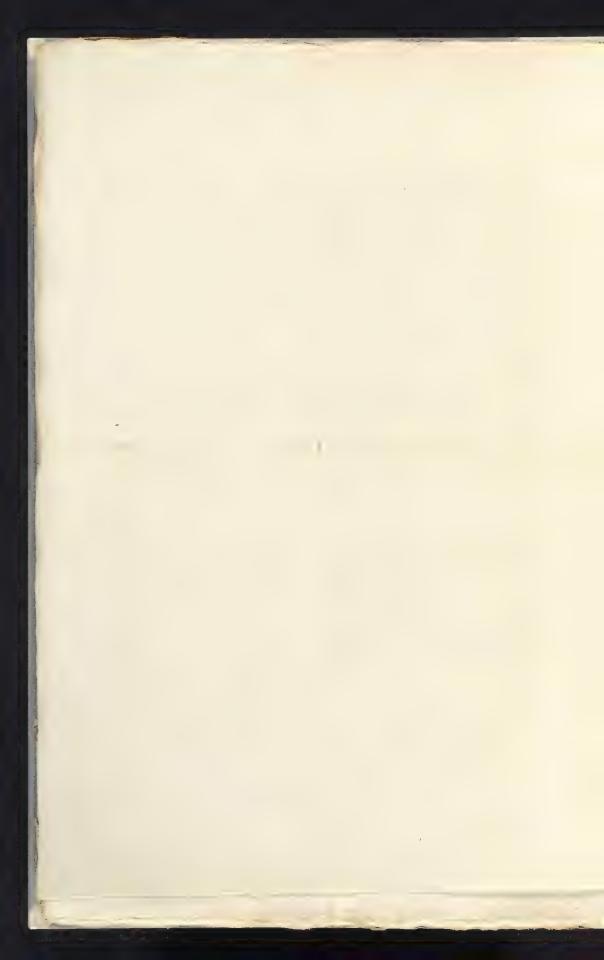
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